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## REVIEWS

*The Court and Camp of Don Carlos, being the Results of a late Tour, &c.* By Michael Burke Honan. Macrone.

*Journal of the Movements of the British Legion.* By an Officer, late of the Quartermaster-General's Staff. Wilson.

If any proof were wanting of the extent to which party spirit dissolves and disfigures political events, we need only "look upon this picture, and on this." Mr. Honan was the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, so well known for his bias towards the Carlists, and who was lately removed from Madrid by order of the Spanish government; and his work is an open (not to say barefaced) panegyric on Don Carlos and his cause. At the very outset of his work he puts forth large claims to credibility:—

"I am an impartial man: my daily discipline is to expunge political prejudices from my mind, and to view things as they are; a friend to the principle of legitimacy—an ardent one of a constitutional monarchy, but not a visionary Royalist, who dreams of restorations, and will not recognise the duties of kings to their people, as well as the duties of the people to their kings. Still, though not standing in the full odour of sanctity with my royalist friends, I must do them the justice to say that they met my views with the greatest liberality, and, believing that I was a person in whose sincerity and good faith a full reliance could be placed, they opened to me the secrets of their union, and gave me the means of making myself known to the people, at Bayonne and on the frontiers, who could advance my journey. I have dealt with the extremes of both the Royalist and Liberal parties in more than one country agitated by internal division, and I cannot avoid declaring that I have been invariably treated well by the one, and ill treated by the other. Differing from both, and obliged to make that difference known, I came under the reproach of being alternately a *seville* or a republican; but I found that the Royalists were more amiable than the others, and expressed their dissent without giving offence, while the Liberals' tolerance was of a limited nature and seldom of long endurance.

"So much for myself:—and to let the reader know of what manner of man he is perusing the thoughts, and to give him an assurance that if he will not find anything else to please him in this volume, he will find the truth, and nothing but the truth."

Now this, our readers will admit, is a tolerably one-sided account of a disposition to even-handed justice; and, though we make it a rule, on all matters of indifference, to believe as much as we can of all statements deliberately offered to us, because it saves trouble, yet every page we read gave stronger and stronger proofs that the author uses Claude Lorraine glasses of an unusually deep die, and we turned to the pages of the Officer by way of relief. We need not say, that they are completely at variance. Of the former gentleman, the latter speaks in no very flattering terms.

"Is the man who writes in the *Morning Herald* from Oñate generally, *bona fide* the correspondent of that paper? Or, what appears more probable, is he the hired agent of Don Carlos, paid for puffing off his resources, and the prosperous state of his cause? No one could assume that an Englishman, much less a person who, it may be presumed, would be very much offended were he not called an English Gentleman, would write thus of his own countrymen."

"It is in order to give the most direct contradic-

tion to these statements—statements as false as they are injurious to our reputation in England,—that I hasten to publish this first volume of notes, which, perhaps, had never else been given to the world, certainly not in their present rude state."

Without wholly adopting this description, or even insinuating a charge of wilful misrepresentation, we must own, that we never met with two witnesses whose spectacles were apparently constructed upon more opposite principles.

The second of these works consists of rough notes, made impromptu in a journal during the intervals of active service: the former is a much more elaborate statement, put together with considerable literary skill. In point of execution, the superiority must be assigned to Mr. Honan's publication; but its claims to implicit credence are from that very circumstance lessened. The off-hand commentaries of the journalist bear about them an impress of earnestness and good faith, which a set work cannot possess. We are not, however, going to enter upon the politics of the subject. Whigs and Tories have chosen to make Spanish affairs one of their favourite battle fields: but we doubt whether the British public feels much interest in the subject; at all events, it will not be expected that the *Athenæum* should take the discussion out of the hands of the professedly political journalists. We shall, therefore, consider these publications merely with an eye to the amusement of our readers.

Mr. Honan's description of the inn at Oñate, and its younger hostess, is lively, and well done, and there are many equally clever sketches:—

"The night having come on, an escort of three lancers was provided; and under their guidance we soon found the way to Oñate, having interchanged the *Quien vive?* at the advanced post, and were again hospitably welcomed, after eight days' absence, by our former kind host and hostess.

"A good supper being a suitable finish to a hard day's riding, we adjourned to the *café*; and the beautiful mistress of it, and her old mother, almost embraced us with delight; for, independent of the attraction of three Englishmen setting the fashion at her house, there was the sum of ready money at the end of our visit, which, if I mistake not, was very acceptable.

"The kitchen-fire being more comfortable than an apartment with the pan of ashes called a *brasero*, usually given to warm a room, we had our table laid before it, and superintended the cooking, and took care that our universal order, on entering every house, '*ni ajos ni cebollas*,'—'neither garlic nor onions,'—was attended to. The old woman put on fresh wood, and the young one her best smiles; and several officers, hearing of our return, flocked in, and we made a parlour of the kitchen, much to the discomfort of the Señora, but to the satisfaction of the Señorita, who thus had all her admirers grouped about her. This young woman was beautiful both in face and person; her manners were excellent, and her character without a blemish, as all the Frenchmen in the service admitted. Indeed, she entertained the general distaste of her country towards that nation, and turned away from the compliments of these gay cavaliers to the sober talk of the Ingleses, whom, she said, were '*gente mas decente*,'—'more respectable people.' Her great curiosity was to discover the object of our visit; as to her all the gossips of the town flocked to hear the news; and she put her questions with all the ingenuity of an Old Bailey barrister."

"This young woman was a good specimen of the Spanish female character, and of the equality that prevails among them, from the grandee to the peasant; she was composed in manner, and ready in

reply, and listened to a compliment with as much ease as if bred in the palace; and her education was the same as if such had been her lot—it being confined, even in the best families, to a little embroidery and music, and a very little reading and writing. It is astonishing with what a slight stock of accomplishments a Madrid lady sets up in the world, and how admirably they can sustain conversation and inveigle hearts. A fan is her alphabet, and a *mantilla* her dictionary; and with these she can speak all the languages in Europe; at least, I defy any man, from Archangel to Naples, not to understand her. The first lesson she receives is in the art of pleasing, and the first example she sees in her mamma is, how a lover is to be caught and managed. Nature teaches her the rest; and she sets up, at the age of sixteen, an accomplished coquette, and soon picks out a husband and a lover.

"The kitchen was made up of all sounds and smells; and what between the bubbling of the *puchero*, the hissing of the frying-pan, the crying of an infant, the heavy foot of an Asturian under-wench, the clang of an officer's sabre, the thump of a soldier's musket, the breaking of dishes, the yelping of a cur, the mewling of a cat, the jabbering of Basque, Spanish, English, and French, there never was such a riot since the days of Babel; and what between the steam of garlic and onions, not to enter more into particulars, since Apothecaries' Hall was opened, there was never such a combination of perfumes."

Of the author's taste and talent for caricature, the following is a fair specimen.

"The carnival is the season when the principal private balls are given. The English minister gave last year a very grand entertainment, which a mighty Spanish warrior celebrated in most poetic prose; and the lady of the French ambassador has regularly, every season, a ball on the grandest scale, besides opening her rooms to a large circle on each Wednesday night. The Spaniards envied the brilliancy of M. Villier's rooms, and the elegance of Madame de Rayneval's arrangements; and one, more daring than the rest, determined to rescue the national honour from the hands of strangers, and, with considerable expense and labour, he produced a *fête* which will serve as one of the best specimens of what Madrid, in that line, can do."

"At length, the awful night came, and at eleven the ball commenced; soon after which hour the Queen arrived, covered with a black domino and mask, and followed by her suite, all clad in the same manner. They passed through the rooms like mutes, and then disappeared for a short time; but they soon returned, the Queen having changed her disguise for a plain ball-dress, with a necklace of brilliants, and a simple flower in her hair. She looked very handsome and beaming with goodness, as she always does; and she smiled, and smiled through the evening, until every man's heart was at her feet. Muñoz was, however, at her elbow, dressed in black, and behaving with great reserve, while his royal mistress danced with spirit, or received the attentions of the master of the house and a young diplomat, a fresh, vain, robust Adonis, of that class that some women admire, and to which it is supposed her Majesty has something of a predilection.

"The rooms soon became very crowded, and it was impossible to remain in any one of them with comfort, because the *local* was totally unsuited for a large ball, there being not one good saloon, and nothing better than a succession of little chambers, many of which did not even communicate with each other. The company, with sorrow be it said, did not appear to full advantage for want of sufficient light—the wax candles being of a dirty hue like church lights,—and there not being a sufficiency of them. In Spain, all rooms at night have a dingy look, and, with all the tact of the marquis, he neglected to qualify that common defect; and the ser-

vants likewise proved a source of constant embarrassment; for, not being under the orders of one chief, they went rushing through all the apartments, creating terror and dismay by the extinguishing of the lights, not to speak of the overthrow of coffee-cups and ices.

"A sad disaster occurred in the middle of the ball. The centre lamp began to distil its sweets on the dresses of the dancers; and it was not till the greater part were perfumed, that it was discovered that the lamp had two or three rogueish little holes in it, from whence it anointed the distinguished guests.

"Then came the bustle of unhooking and removing it; the dirty oil trailing on the floor, while the marquis looked on as fierce as Boreas, and would have blown out lamp, company, and all, through the window, if he could.

"The marquis is a smart dumpy body, five feet high—fresh-coloured, and bluff—quite a Galician Cupid—particularly sensitive on matters of etiquette; but what was his horror, after recovering from one disaster, to see a side-chandelier tumble from its place, scoring the backs of the pretty damsels, and breaking the noses of a score of dandies.

"First went the lamp in the centre, then the chandelier at one side, then the branches at the other. The devil was in the lights. The fact was, four branches came down in the course of the evening, and the shoulder of one beautiful woman was severely injured.

"At two, the supper-rooms were opened; but the servants again ran riot, and none of the company were completely placed. One room was devoted to the Queen and her suite; another to the diplomatic corps; and two others, near them, to the most patriotic guests.

"The room, beyond the influence of the Royal party, soon became a scene of confusion; because, as Spaniards fall upon a supper as Arabs upon a caravan in the desert, no one would give place to a successor, but each held fast possession of his seat, through twenty were waiting to profit by it when he had done.

"The dishes were not renewed; and every table presented in a short time a spectacle of mangled remains, with hungry expectants struggling to procure a morsel. One gentleman, who had been often distinguished for his enormous appetite, was seen coolly to scrape together the fragments of several dishes, and to gobble them up as one mess, while numerous others, of a similar kidney, lovingly shared the same plate, and lapped up their sauce with the same spoon—a kind of ride-and-tie affair.

"The impudent thus got stuffed to repletion, while the modest portion of the company did not reach a crumb. By great favour, one gentleman procured a glass of lemonade; but half the party were sent away without supper.

"The dancing was resumed after supper, and, as the music was excellent, it was maintained with spirit to a late hour. The Galician Cupid danced with the Queen, and puffed and blowed like Peter Pastoral, with a peony in his button-hole.

"In short, the Marquis's grand ball proved a complete failure—and it failed exactly in those points of elegant life, on the observance of which he most prided himself."

We must not, however, let Mr. Honan have our whole space. The following is from the 'Movements of the British Legion':—

"Oña, November 7th.—Were it a fact, as the General hinted the other day, that certain officers of the Legion had come out simply with a view to a party of pleasure, and rather in the character of tourists than soldiers, their excuse might have been found in the scene witnessed yesterday. After two leagues of march through an open country, the army came suddenly upon the banks of the Ebro, associated with which are so many interesting recollections connected with military history. It would be vain to attempt to convey a just idea of the majestic-savage grandeur of its principal gorges. When I entered them, I was alone, totally detached from the thousands who yet lingered in my rear, and the better enabled, perhaps, from that circumstance, to absorb myself in the scene. There was a solemnity about the aspect of the whole sufficient to inspire awe, even at the most peaceful epoch; and now,

when the possibility, that behind some projecting rock lurked a Carlist guerilla, or one of Merino's bandit party, whom we had reason to suppose at no great distance from us, suggested itself to the imagination, a feeling—not of fear, since fear would not have encountered the hazard,—but of interest, was created, commensurate with the gloom and loneliness of the spot. But though lonely, it was not noiseless. Here and there the otherwise placid river, choked in its progress by masses of rock detached from the mountain, which had formed their bed within its bosom, forced its way angrily over the intruders, and sent the hollow echo of its fall startlingly upon the ear. But even this sound was full of gloom, and came rather as the disturbed spirit of the wild, than the enlivening murmur of the merry waterfall. The most imposing of these passes, (and indeed what part of the whole route along the Ebro is not imposing?) is that which takes its name from Oña, and is celebrated for the extinction of a French column, by the guerillas, during the peninsular war;—and later, for its defence, by a handful of Carlists, against a considerable body of the Queen's army. So much for our passage of the Ebro, which, I believe, it had been prophesied by our enemies at home, we should never reach.

"Mid-day brought us to Oña, where we, for the first time, saw our cavalry; a division having a few hours previously arrived from Santander. Here it was that we had an opportunity of witnessing, and in no mean scale, the exemplification of that grinding system of the church in Spain, and that rich endowment of her revenues, at the expense of an *abrupti* and bigoted peasantry, so universally, and, it would seem, so truly ascribed to her. The village of Oña is perhaps nowhere to be surpassed in meanness and poverty; and yet within its heart stands imbedded, and has stood imbedded for centuries, a monastery that might form a palace for an eastern emperor,—a tower of strength in its external appearance; it covers an extent of nearly two acres of ground, and throughout its vast interminable cells or rather rooms, and corridors, and courts, might have afforded accommodation for the whole Legion, artillery and cavalry not excepted. To this convent moreover are appended fourteen leagues of territory, the property of the monks. 'Oh, religion! thou art in truth a comfortable sort of occupation.'

"In justice to the government, it must be admitted that we found the monks, some forty or fifty in number, exclusively of the lay brethren, on the eve of a general *déroute*,—their term of occupation having expired this very day. It might have been this circumstance, or a desire to conceal all evidence of their real personal wealth, and luxurious mode of living, that caused them to afford the scanty fare they did last night to the officers of the staff; but certainly there was little to bear out the highly-coloured accounts given by our romance writers and tourists as to their pampered habits. None of the monks (the abbot, by the way, was said to be a prisoner), made their appearance in the refectory, and the lay brethren, with but indifferent good-will, served us with a fare not much to be exceeded in frugality in any age or clime. The first course was a sort of *sopa* or *potage*, in which bread *à la Française* was a principal ingredient. This was eaten with wooden spoons:—next succeeded a description of *bonilli* served in a rude tin platter, and most comfortably ensconced within a circular ridge of beans;—after this came small portions of boiled mutton, which, in their turn, gave way to a dry insipid sort of fish, eaten by those who could endure the nauseous stuff, with very bad oil. Some excellent bread—the best we had tasted in the country, lent a *gusto* to the whole. Wine, of a poor description, was poured from a skin, in one corner of the room, into our rude goblets, and for dessert we had apples and walnuts, which two lay brethren took from large baskets, and placed in as much profusion before each guest, as if they had been fattening so many pigs for their autumnal market. And this—the whole served up in utensils, the uncleanness of which might have fairly called for animadversion from an *habitué* of St. Giles's, constituted the evening repast of a set of half-famished men, much too eager for the matter to feel disposed to quarrel with the manner:—and the cheer did restore us, for when we had emptied each dish of its contents, and filled our last goblet with sour wine, *la cigare en*

*bouche*, we made the walls of the old refectory resound with many a hearty laugh and spirited jest at the expense of the holy fathers.

"One of the most amusing passages, connected with the supper, was that of a whole troop of Chapelgorris acting in the capacity of waiters; one who knew them not would have wondered at their unsolicited, yet active, service on officers not their own, and yet it required no very nice discrimination to perceive that their attendance was not altogether of the most disinterested kind. They certainly brought us all that the kitchen afforded, but so in proportion was their gain. Not a scrap of meat or bread ever found its way out of the refectory. What was left on the plates or dishes was at once consigned to their ample pockets, whither the contents of one or two platters, designed for us, had already preceded these fragments, without arriving farther than the small window connecting the refectory with the kitchen.

"Nor was their talent in the wine department less actively displayed. Several officiated as butlers, and every time that a tankard was sent to be replenished for the officers, those who kept the skin contrived to convey an equal quantity into the canteens of their comrades. And yet this pilfering was done so openly—so barefacedly, that, instead of calling forth anger or displeasure, it but created amusement. Such are the Chapelgorris wherever they go, and a Spanish peasant, I do believe, would quite as soon see the devil enter his village, as a party of these light-fingered gentry. At Bilbao, where they were for a short period, the inhabitants had an absolute horror of them; and yet they are the most cheerful, perhaps the bravest, and certainly the best countenanced men I have seen, of the whole Spanish army.

"Such was our repast in the refectory of the monastery of Oña, which from its endless corridors, and cells, and court-yards, and subterranean passages, could not fail to call up to the recollection of several, Mrs. Ratcliffe's well-known 'Mysteries of Udolpho,'—an assimilation which acquired greater force and truth from the romantic and banditti-favouring country we had passed through that day along the banks of the Ebro."

Whoever is anxious to extend his knowledge of the present state of the contest in the Basque provinces, will do well to consult both these works, bearing in mind the particular spirit in which each is written. To those who are desirous only of general information, Mr. Honan's work will be found to extend over a longer time and a wider space; and, amidst his flaming politics, traits of Spanish manners and snatches of Spanish scenery will be found to redeem the wearisomeness of his cuckoo-noted partizanship.

#### *Passavant's Tour in England.* (Translated.) Saunders & Osley.

ON its first appearance in German we noticed the work of M. Passavant with satisfaction and approbation. Our good opinion, we are glad to find, has been confirmed by that of the artistic world, and still more substantially by the public call for a translation. Would that this had been furnished with less precipitancy of obedience! We are pained to speak of a lady's production in terms so unchivalrous, but a much more slatternly translation it never was our lot to peruse. The grossest errors disfigure its pages, and "errors" is a gentle name for many things that look more like the result of united indifference and incapacity to be correct. What shall we say of the adept in German and in art who, after mentioning the Elgin marbles by Phidias, translates *Fries von Phigalia*, "the Fries, by Phigalia,"—as if Phigalia were another sculptor, instead of the town near which said frieze was discovered?—a mistake that no one could have perpetrated who had read, or chosen to consult, even the Museum Catalogue! Again, we are informed that Michael Angelo painted his famous cartoon of the Bathing Soldiers "in connexion" with Leonardo,—so our translator very simply renders *in concurrenz*, which the slightest smattering of French, not to say



German, would have taught her meant "in competition." Then we have Raffael's beautiful 'Queen Giovanna' in the Louvre, entitled *John of Arragon*, and the not less extraordinary metamorphosis of "Northcote" into *Redwood*; besides a multitude of other travestied names, which we would fain ascribe less to schoolgirl ignorance than negligence almost as disreputable. Were these, and similar indiscretions, committed under ordinary circumstances, we should scarce take the trouble to expose them, not fearing much ill from so obscure an example; but they become material from the predicament in which, it appears, the version stands. We are made aware, by the translator's preface, that she has "obtained the advantage of the author's own corrections and emendations, which will account for some seeming discrepancies between this and the original." Now, instead of "some seeming," there are numerous and real discrepancies; but here is the rub:—considering the superficial and careless style of the version, how shall a reader know whether these discrepancies be emendations of M. Passavant, or oversights of the translator? Whether are we to take the German opinions of M. Passavant, or his English, when the latter may be unfairly fathered upon him? Both are at present doubtful. In some cases, it is true, so far from the alterations being "corrections," they are downright perversions of the sense, which even the translator must have detected if she had understood her own language. Thus, condemning our later churches in the Greek style, M. Passavant cites, as a most preposterous example, St. Pancras, built after the temple of Erectheus, with the Pandrosos for sacristy, and the Tower of the Winds for belfry, "so very classic": *wer darf dagegen etwas sagen?* exclaims he ironically,—which the translator turns into a serious compliment,—"Why this should be censured, I cannot see"! Yet her very next paragraph begins—"Not less open to animadversion is the church of St. Philip's"—sufficient alone to have made her perceive that M. Passavant had not been then in a panegyric vein. What reliance can be placed on a set of criticisms, which may, for all the reader knows, have been distorted after this fashion rather than amended? The original tells us, that Raffael painted his 'Miraculous Draught' (at Hampton Court) with his own hand, "in a great measure"; the translation says, "entirely." Which is the dilettante to believe? Here he is told to admire the "drawing" of 'Titian's Daughter,' while the original only praises the colouring (*farbe*)! It was our hope, that this "Tour," when made English, might serve essentially to advance the cause of genuine taste among our countrymen, who might, on their visits to different galleries, have consulted an honest and judicious critique to direct their attention towards the beautiful or defective: but, as we have shown, the present version would serve rather to misdirect amateurs than otherwise. With the utmost regret do we speak thus harshly; truth, however, obliges us to declare, that the publishers should have selected a more fitting translator, and the translator a more fitting employment. Six German lessons, or a trip to Wiesbaden, will not qualify a person to interpret a work where so much is technical and professional, except just about as loosely as in the attempt before us. What lights on architecture can be expected from a book which renders *geschwungene linie* "straight lines"? or, indeed, how is any one to translate a foreign language who has made such poor proficiency in her own as to write—"when it has *laid* in my power"—"a treasure no less in manuscripts, as in works"—and similar elegancies of Cockaigne? But let us be impartial; the volumes before us have been got up with such indecent haste, as can re-

flect little credit on any of the parties concerned; publisher, translator, and printer, seem to have had their eyes so fixed on the public pocket, that they could attend to nothing else: blunders of the most absurd description betray the most barefaced avidity, but we cannot make our page ridiculous by citing them.

Unhappily, it would seem as if the author himself, for whom we have elsewhere professed so much respect, had joined with those embarked in the version to throw discredit upon his original work. So many retractions and suppressions oblige us to form less favourable opinions than we held of his critical abilities or his candour. For example, the very decisive sentence given upon the great *Claudes* of our National Gallery, in his German volume, is reversed in the translation: there, they were branded without scruple as copies; here, they are not only admitted to be genuine, but praised! What underhand influence, or miraculous conversion, has taken place, to dismount M. Passavant from the high horse of his connoisseurship, for we believe he has not since been in England? Wherefore, let us ask, has he withdrawn his charge against "Pilate's hand," in the famous *Correggio*? Has he been frightened out of his candour? or is this one of the omissions for which we have to thank the slippery pen of our translator? Just and fearless opinions are precisely what the English amateur most needs, as he can find none such from a native critic,† and were that which made the chief merit, we thought, of M. Passavant's original work: but we are driven by these and like changes, to question either his judgment or his sincerity. It would be invidious to specialize other suppressions; they detract much from the character and value of original as well as translation.

In lieu of these suppressions, we wish the author had blotted out, more for his own fame than ours, his absurd theory upon English genius, which we have shown elsewhere to be untenable, except by a knight errant in defence of distressed paradoxes. At all events, it would not have been too rigorous to expect, from "the advantage of his own corrections," a remodelling of his notes about Wren, Inigo Jones, and Reynolds, various of whose very best works he has forgotten to mention, while enumerating many of their worst. We could not look for such rectification at the hands of the interpreter, whose talents, as we have said, lie in the opposite way. Thus, of the celebrated 'Seven Sacraments,' she makes M. Passavant affirm, that Poussin "often repeated this picture;" in which short sentence there are two mistakes, the Seven Sacraments consisting of as many distinct pictures, and the series being but *once* repeated—viz. at Bridgewater House, from the original set at Belvoir Castle.

Notwithstanding what we have said, it is against our wish to *dis*-recommend the English version altogether;—simply, we confess, because there is no other work to supply its place. It furnishes the reader with what he much wants, a list of the principal pictures and drawings in our principal collections; and, if the remarks upon them be of little worth, owing to the lamekin style in which the whole text is rendered, why he must take this caution against being misled by them. The volumes also contain some few notices of our architectural edifices scattered throughout England; catalogues of the Orleans and King Charles Galleries; together with a brief review of English Art to the present

† M. Passavant himself declares, in quoting one of our standard Catalogues, "no great reliance can be placed upon this authority, the opinion of the possessor being in most cases followed." Even Mr. Otley, in his Catalogue of the National Gallery, did not dare hint that the 'Christ praying' might be a copy, although the undoubted original is at the Duke of Wellington's!

day. Besides the omissions we have spoken of, all that part of the original volume concerning Belgium is retrenched—and we do not blame the economy. But one other suppression could much benefit the work, namely, that of all the copies remaining on hands, in order to make room for a new translation. This should be intrusted (we beg to leave to apprise the publishers), seeing that the original work is written in *German*, and on *Art*, to a person rather familiar, than otherwise, with both, and not to one of those who will neglect using even common diligence to compensate, as far as they can, for their deficient acquaintanceship with the language and the subject.

*Issues of the Exchequer; being Payments made out of His Majesty's Revenue, during the Reign of James I.* By Frederick Devon. Rodwell.

We always receive with welcome, works like the present, because they afford minute and unquestionable information relative to periods of our history, often imperfectly known, and sometimes greatly misunderstood. Nor is that information, though considered below the dignity of history, altogether unimportant. An inventory of the royal jewels, particulars of the royal wardrobe, precepts, minute and specific as a grocer's bill, seem, indeed, to be mere trifling; but, when considered as affording tests of comparative civilization, they become as important in their place as a charter of privileges. Though it certainly would appear to be idle enough, after a lapse of six or seven centuries, to seek to know whether Plantagenet had his mantle lined with vair or ermine, or King John had mace or cloves in his "Ypocras;" yet when it is remembered that ermine was brought from the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, and when we learn from the inquiry, that mace was charged at a price equal to 7*l.* 10*s.* the pound, and cloves, the precious "gariofilum," because the produce of the very farthest East, at 15*l.* per pound, the facts tend to throw a light on the history of our early commerce.

But thus much fully and freely admitted, we really cannot perceive the benefit likely to result from a publication of Rolls chiefly relating to payments, of so late a period as the reign of James I., since there already exists an abundance of documents, affording even more minute information, in regard to the state of society at the time, than any Issue Roll can possibly supply. The present volume is a selection from the Order and Issue books of this reign, and the following particulars may, perhaps, interest the reader.

*Wardens of the Mint.* } 18th of May.—By order, dated 18th of May, 1612.  
To the Right Honourable the Lord Knivett and Edmund Doubleday, Esq., Wardens of the Mint, the sum of 200*l.*, imprest, to be by them employed for the provision of angel gold, to be used by his Majesty in the healing and curing of a certain disease called the king's evil. Dated 15th of April, 1612. .200*l.*

*Master Stallenge.* } 5th of December.—By order, dated 5th of December, 1609.  
To William Stallenge, gentleman, the sum of 935*l.* for the charge of 4 acres of land taken in for his Majesty's use, near to his palace of Westminster, for the planting of mulberry trees, together with the charge of walling, levelling, and planting thereof with mulberry trees, &c., according to an estimate thereof, subscribed by the surveyor of his Majesty's works and the said William Stallenge. By writ, dated 25th of November, 1609. . . . .935*l.*

*Munten Jenings.* } By order, dated 23rd of January, 1618. To Munten Jenings, keeper of his Majesty's house and gardens at Theobalds, the sum of 50*l.*, in full satisfaction for so much due to him for timber, board, glass, and other materials, together with workmanship, for making a place for his Majesty's silkworms, and for making provision of

mulberry leaves for them. By writ, dated 10th of November, 1618 ..... 50*l*.

The first of the following entries seems to give the date of Somerset's rise at court; the subsequent entry is only one of many princely gifts lavished on that unprincipled favourite:—

*Henrick Van Hulton.* } 22nd of March, 1607.—To Henrick Van Hulton, for a tablet of gold set with diamonds, and one picture in it, given by his Majesty to Sir Robert Carre, gentleman of his Highness's bedchamber. By a Privy Seal, dated 22nd of March, 1607 ..... 300*l*.

*Sir Robert Carre.* } By order, dated 1st day of July, 1610. To Sir Robert Carre, Knight, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bedchamber, the sum of 4,600*l*., in part of payment and satisfaction of 20,000*l*. for his interest and estate in the manor and castle of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, with all other lands thereunto appertaining, sometime parcel of the possessions of the bishoprick of Salisbury, and lately come to his Majesty's hands by the attainder of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, late of high treason attainted, and bestowed by his Majesty upon the said Sir Robert Carre, which manor and lands his Majesty is pleased to resume again into his hands, and so hath compounded with the said Sir Robert Carre for the said sum of 20,000*l*. By writ, dated 7th day of April, 1610 ..... 4600*l*.

After this profusion, the allowances to the reverend deputation appointed to attend the Synod of Dort, seems contemptibly small; 50*l*. to the Bishop of Landaff, 40*l*. to the Dean of Worcester, and 30*l*. a piece to the Masters of Queen's and Sydney College. It contrasts rather strangely, too, with the rich plate to Gondomar's confessor.

*John Acton, Goldsmith.* } 3rd of November.—By order, dated 27th of October, 1620. To John Acton, goldsmith, the sum of 210*l*. for 600 ounces of gilt plate, to be presented, in his Majesty's name, to the confessor of the Conde de Gondomar, ambassador extraordinary from the King of Spain, the same to be after defalked and allowed, upon account thereof to be rendered, and examination to be taken, of the weight, assay, sort, and fashion of the said plate, by the officers of the Jewel-house. By writ, dated 16th of October, 1620 ..... 210*l*.

The entries relating to the re-burial of Mary of Scotland in Westminster Abbey, are worth extracting.

*Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.* } 3rd of November.—By order, dated the last of October, 1612. To the Reverend Father in God, Richard, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the sum of 17*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*., in full satisfaction of all such disbursements in removing of the body of his Majesty's late dear mother from Peterborough to the collegiate church of Saint Peter, in Westminster, to be there interred, appearing by his bill of particulars, seen and allowed by his Majesty. By writ, dated 21st of October, 1612 ..... 17*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*.

*William Cure.* } 31st of August.—By order, dated the last of July, 1613. To William Cure, his Majesty's master mason, son and administrator unto Cornelius Cure, his Majesty's late master mason, the sum of 85*l*. 10*s*., in full payment of 825*l*. 10*s*. for making the tomb for his Majesty's dearest mother, the late Queen Mary of Scotland, according to articles indented and agreed with the said Cornelius. By writ, dated 19th of April, 1606 ..... 85*l*. 10*s*.

*James Mauney.* } By order, dated 24th of May, 1616. To James Mauney, painter, the sum of 265*l*., in full satisfaction of the charges of painting and gilding of a monument to be erected and set up amongst the rest of his Majesty's most honourable progenitors, within the chapel of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, in Westminster, for the memory of his Majesty's most dearly beloved mother, the Lady Mary, late Queen of Scotland. By writ, dated 14th of May, 1616 ..... 265*l*.

This is an entry of more general interest:—

*Hugh Middleton.* } 26th of July, 1616.—By order, dated the last of November, 1614, and entered the 20th of January, 1614, and 28th of July, 1615. To Hugh Middleton the sum of 915*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*., in full payment of 4,715*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.,

the moiety of 9,430*l*. 9*s*. 2*d*., to be defrayed by his Majesty for sundry charges disbursed by the said Hugh Middleton in bringing the river of Amwell and Chadwell to the city of London, between the 22nd of May, 1613, and the 26th of November, 1614, both days included, according to a book of the particular disbursements, subscribed by the said Hugh Middleton and Miles Whitacres. By letters patent, dated 2nd of May, 1612, there is this day paid, in full payment of the same order ..... 915*l*. 4*s*. 7*d*.

Some notion of the extravagant expenditure at the marriage of Princess Elizabeth with the Elector Palatine, may be formed from the following entries:—

*Lord Hay.* } By order, dated the last of December, 1612. To the Right Honourable the Lord Hay, master of his Majesty's great wardrobe, the sum of 200*l*., to be by him paid to Sir David Murray, and from him to certain workmen, for embroidering of a gown for the Lady Elizabeth's Grace. By writ, dated 9th day of January, 1612 ..... 200*l*.

*Inigo Jones.* } 6th day of February.—By order, dated the last day of January, 1612. To Inigo Jones, the sum of 300*l*., to be by him employed for emptions and other provisions for the masque against the solemnizing of the marriage between the Lady Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine of the Rhine. By writ, dated the 9th day of January, 1612 ..... 300*l*.

*Treasurer of the Navy, for the Naval Fight.* } 10th of February.—By order, dated 8th of February, 1612. To Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, Treasurer of the Navy, the sum of 2,000*l*. imprest, to be by him employed for provision for a naval fight, to be had upon the river of Thames, for the more magnificent and royal solemnizing of the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth, appearing by a certificate of the Lord Chamberlain and the Earl of Worcester. By writ, dated 17th of January, 1612 ..... 2000*l*.

*Sea-fight.* } 13th of February, 1612. To Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, Treasurer of Navy, the sum of 800*l*. imprest, to be by him employed for the provisions for the naval fight upon the river of Thames. By writ, dated 17th of January, 1612 ..... 800*l*.

*Wardrobe for the Lady Elizabeth.* } By order, dated 10th of February, 1612. To the Right Honourable the Lord Hay, master of his Majesty's wardrobe, the sum of 3,000*l*. imprest, for provision of necessaries for apparel for the Lady Elizabeth's Grace, and for those whom her Grace hath appointed to attend her. By writ, dated 9th day of January, 1612 ..... 3000*l*.

The following is curious, as giving us the estimate of the expenses of Prince Charles and Buckingham's journey into Spain:—

*Duke of Buckingham.* } 18th of March.—By order, part of 39,835*l*. 16*s*. dated 12th of March, 1627. for charges in attending George, Duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of Spain, &c. England, the sum of 11,179*l*., in part of 39,835*l*. 16*s*., in full satisfaction of so much by him disbursed for his Majesty's service, as namely, for the charge of attending his Majesty in his journey into Spain when his Majesty was Prince of Wales, and sundry other great expenses during his Majesty's being in that Court, 12,943*l*. 16*s*., and likewise for several jewels delivered unto his Majesty when his Majesty was in Spain, and given by his Majesty in rewards, which jewels were seen and valued by jewellers at the sum of 18,292*l*.; and also for furnishing the fleet lately set forth, the sum of 8,600*l*., without account, &c. By writ, dated 15th of July, 1627 ..... 11,179*l*.

A correspondent has also directed our attention to the following:—

*Daniel Mittens.* } 21st of June.—By order, dated 20th of June, 1626. To Daniel Mittens, his Majesty's picture-drawer, the sum of 120*l*., in full satisfaction for a copy of Titian's great Venus, by him made and delivered in at Whitehall, for his Majesty's use and service, without account, imprest, or other charge, to be set upon him, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the same, or any part thereof. By writ, dated 3rd of July last, 1625 ..... 120*l*.

On which our correspondent observes:—

"The Venus, now exhibiting at St. James's, is

stated in the description to have been discovered with a parcel of old furniture in an attic in London, covered with house dirt of nearly two centuries, and is conjectured to have originally formed one of the celebrated gallery of King Charles I." &c. Now, can this be the said copy by Mittens? Mr. Devon, in his preface, states, that the picture was sold for 600*l*. by direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1648.

We cannot take leave of this volume without making a few remarks on the Introduction, in which the editor observes, "that the character of King James the First has been much misrepresented, at least so far as regards the domestic and private part of it;" and he subjoins the following note:—

"Most of the calumnies advanced against this King have been refuted by Osborn, Sir Richard Baker, D'Israeli, and other writers; many of them, indeed, refute themselves, such as the Queen's publicly accusing the King of drunkenness, of her encouraging Buckingham as a favourite to pander for the vices of her husband, of corrupting the spirit and disposition of her own son Prince Henry, &c. It is difficult, nay almost impossible, to form any correct opinion or estimate of character from such conflicting accounts. The summary of the character of this King by Sir Richard Baker, as opposed to that given by Von Raumer, is added as a specimen for the guidance of the curious upon speculations of this nature: *the former writer was contemporary with this monarch, and therefore had at least as good an opportunity of forming a correct judgment as the latter.* After speaking in general praise of the King, Sir Richard adds,—"Of all the moral virtues, he was eminent for chastity. And now to express his character in a word, which worthily might be matter for many volumes;—he was to his wife a most loyal husband, to his children a most loving father, to his servants a most bountiful master, to his subjects a most just Prince, to all Princes near him a most peaceable neighbour; that more justly it may be said of him than of whom it was said, *Que te tam laeta tulcrunt scecula*. A Prince after Plato's own heart for his learning, and, which is infinitely more worth, after God's own heart for his religiousness and piety."

So, then, Sir Richard Baker, whose chronicle Addison very appropriately makes the text-book of that worthy knight, Sir Roger de Coverley, is suddenly become an authority sufficient to counterbalance that of the historian of the Hohenstauffen! "But," says Mr. Devon, "Sir Richard Baker was contemporary with this monarch, and therefore had at least as good an opportunity of forming a correct judgment as Von Raumer." Let it be allowed: what then will the editor say to the testimony of Wilson and Weldon—both equally contemporaries, and, what is far more important, residents at the court, and intimately acquainted with its chief officers? But, does Mr. Devon suppose, that Von Raumer wrote his 'History of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries,' as children say, "out of his own head;" or that his information came, like Dogberry's reading and writing, "by nature"? Surely Mr. Devon must have known that he sought for it in contemporary documents—that, trusting neither the extravagant laudations of unprincipled favourites, nor the abuse of discarded servants, nor the report of neglected courtiers, he sought for information in the confidential dispatches of the ambassadors from the leading courts of Europe, addressed directly to their ministers; and surely the opinions of Beaumont, Des Marets, and Tillieres, on whose information depended the continuance of peace or the declaration of war between France and England, are deserving somewhat more respect than 'Baker's Chronicle.'

The character of James the First is, however, easily read: he may be judged of by his written works, by his printed works, and by those circumstances of his reign which are beyond dispute. Now, we would ask any man who has



waded through the 'Basilicon Doron,' the 'Counterblast to Tobacco,' the 'Demonologie,' or the delectable 'Star Chamber Speeches' (and be it remembered, that these were not published surreptitiously, but by Royal Command, and under the careful supervision of Bishop Montague), whether the writer of such stuff was really "a prince after Plato's own heart for his learning"? Then, if we advert to those circumstances, which no eulogist has attempted to disprove, his contempt of all justice, in cases where himself or his favourites were concerned—his conduct in regard to Overbury—his duplicity throughout the trial of Somerset and his wife—his abandonment of Bacon to the malice of his enemies, his singular attachment to some of the most profligate characters that ever disgraced the English court—his habits of profane and disgusting conversation, habits, which are not only remarked upon by a host of contemporary writers, but which receive abundant confirmation from those letters to "Dogge Steenie" (which go far to corroborate Von Raumer's worst suspicion), let us ask, whether such a king was truly "a prince after God's own heart for religiousness and piety"?

After such an estimate of the character of James, we were not surprised to find him highly commended for his patronage of the arts and literature; but, when proof was offered, and an alphabetical list paraded of "names of some few eminent persons who were constantly in the service of the king, and receiving from him that encouragement and patronage which their talents so eminently entitled them to," we turned to it with eager curiosity; and we really wish that Mr. Devon had been a little more explicit, and informed us, what "encouragement" did James afford to Abbot, the detested primate whose name stands first upon this list? What "patronage" to Sir Edward Coke? unless hatred and persecution be patronage. What right have "Robert Barker the printer," "George Heriot the jeweller," or "Sir William Herrick the jeweller," to be placed there? As well might Andrew Strahan, the King's printer, and Rundell and Bridge, the King's jewellers, be made, *ex officio*, members of the Royal Society of Literature. We have, certainly, also, the names of Cambden, Seagar, and Ben Jonson, but we find no patronage bestowed on them, beyond the small salaries affixed to the offices they held: Sir Hugh Myddelton, too, who, beyond all others, as a public benefactor, deserved a pension, but it does not appear that he ever received one: "Sir Francis Bacon!" "Sir Walter Raleigh!" What "patronage and encouragement" was bestowed on them? Truly, the broken heart of the one, and the disservice head of the other, are the only answers. But enough of this trifling.

*The Three Eras of Woman's Life.* By Elizabeth Elton Smith. 3 vols. Bentley.

"ANOTHER and another still succeeds;" well would it be for publishers if we could add, "and the last novel's welcome as the former." Yet, mangle their number, they must sell to some extent—that they pay the outlay, may be concluded on the surest principles of political economy, from the bare fact, that the trade goes on. Man—poor fool!—is mortified and disappointed because he cannot unriddle the mystery of gravitation, or determine the movements by which light is propagated through space (not to speak of the more awful secrets of his own being); yet how many and how impenetrable are the darkens involving the more familiar phenomena of which our every day's existence is made up! Fictitious narrative, for instance, or (to strip things of high-sounding titles) the manufacture of novels, with their uses and abuses, is a matter founded upon peculiarities of the

human mind, undreamed of in the philosophy of Messrs. Bentley and Colburn, who work upon a rude, empirical experience, and do not, we presume, "dull delight" by a too sedulous effort at "explaining its cause." Although it is acknowledged that the sale of the highest specimens of the art is not so extensive as heretofore, yet the aggregate consumption of the commodity must be very great. What, then, is it that begets the taste on which this sale is founded?—what the constitution of mind that overcomes the tedium of such hundred times repeated tales?—what the charm that hurries all classes through the "eternal renovation of hope and everlasting disappointment" attendant on the perusal of such works? Of this ever-springing crop of fiction, the great staple is pure and unmixed dullness and stupidity; the smaller and better part, a mediocrity scarcely less discouraging; and the rare exceptions, in which some share of talent and aptitude to the task predominate, are almost wholly divested of that genius which made the immortality of the masters of the old school. As to the tendency of this class of literature,—its workings, for good or for evil, on the age which has called it forth in such rank development,—it is a point which neither criticism nor moral science has yet been able to decide.

Among the many resulting consequences of such a condition of things, the one most nearly affecting our immediate occupation is its influence on reviewing. The present state of "the trade" has induced new canons of criticism—new standards of comparison. The censor who would be either just or generous, must refrain from direct reference to nature or to art, to the beautiful and the true; and, overlooking the giants of old, he must praise and blame by a simple comparison with the average productions now in the market. Something, also, must be taken into account for the state of society, the specialities in the condition of men and women, and even in the externals by which they are surrounded, which are all unfavourable to the production of works of adventure, of moral development, or of deep and sustained passion, such as illustrated the by-gone periods of fictitious writing. In the novels, more especially of what has been called, emphatically, the "silver fork school," the blighting influence of artificial manners, cynical egotism, and corrupted morals, falls with a fatal effect; and though to genius of a high order "*aurum est in isto cæno*," though philosophy can extract a valuable lesson from the stagnant pool of corruption, showing that the human heart is human, despite its profoundest affectations, yet, to mere talent, the facility of imitating or counterfeiting the more salient follies, vices, and peculiarities of a conventional state of society, is a dangerous stumbling-block.

Of this class of novels is the production before us; and, judging of it by the rule here laid down, and by the standard of its fellows, it is certainly entitled to take place above the salt. Not that it is more original in its plot, skillful in its development, or striking in its adventure, than the respectable specimens of the same class. There is nothing in it beyond the ordinary pale of the eating, drinking, party-going, villa and drawing-room existence, with its petty passions, trifling interests, its meannesses and its heartlessness, to be found in every work of similar construction. The villains are like all the other Lovelaces of the school, and its shining lights have the same impeccable perfection as belongs to the like splendid exceptions to the general rule, introduced to relieve the dark shadows in other tales of *genteel* life. But, notwithstanding these inherent defects, it is the production of a mind superior to its task—of a

mind that has, apparently, thought a good deal, and that has contemplated the existing combinations of society with a somewhat more philosophical spirit than is commonly exhibited by the delineators of those whom fashion and its worshippers delight to honour. This superiority, however, shows itself less in its metaphysical development of the workings of passion, in the individual personages brought upon the scene, than in acute and often profound general reflections on the actual position and propensities of the aristocratic classes, on the consequences to which these are leading, on the false direction which is given to female education, &c. &c. The *dramatis personæ* of this class of novels, like that of the old French tragedy, are composed of certain abstractions, skeletons of characters, without a shadow of individuality to redeem the uniformity of the type. The *père noble*, the *premier amoureux*, &c., are as fitted to any one age, country, or climate as another: so, the intriguing chaperon mother—the heartless, artificial, worldly-minded daughter,—the dissipated rake of quality, and the villain *obligé*, are all so very *intense* in their several modes of being, that they are really as much misplaced in St. James's Street as they would be in a methodist meeting; and they belong as little to the muster-roll of men and women as to those of the Travellers' club and Almack's. When such mere ideas are embodied and called into social action, incongruity and absurdity are unavoidable. To this inherent defect of the class of novels, the authoress of the work under review has added another—that of making the story subordinate to the moral. The morality of fictitious narrative should arise spontaneously out of the events; and every combination of them which is conceived with genius, will infallibly produce its own; for events, as they occur in real life, have always a moral, if we have but the wisdom to detect it; and the fiction which does not develop one, must, in so far, differ from the model which it seeks to imitate. On the other hand, when a moral is taken as a text, the novel necessarily becomes a sermon—the easy march of the tale is interrupted, and that air of *vérité* is destroyed, without which a sustained interest is impossible. In almost every case, moreover, the moral, thus introduced "head and shoulders," is falsified—first, because it is, in all likelihood, overstrained; and next, because fictitious narrative is not a succession of causes and effects, as in real life. Hence the application of the moral, not being necessitated, is almost certainly imperfect. Thus, for instance, the moral of the Three Eras of Woman—that "the origin of half the first loves of young hearts is ignorance, and their death-blow experience,"—may be true enough as a maxim; but, as worked out in the novel, it becomes false to nature. No youthful couple, so circumstanced as those who, in the story, illustrate this proposition, would have acted as they did. The real error of first love is, that of mistaking the vague movements of a nascent instinct for a real passion; and, as long as the delusion subsists, the preference it engenders will be maintained. The true morality of the case is abstinence from premature marriage; and, as the story is managed, if the young lady proved more constant to her second than to her first love, it is, moreover, like the termination of a celebrated French novel, in all natural probability "*heureusement*." Then, again, if the great events in the beginning of the story, that formed the misery and happiness of the parties at the end, had been reversed, it by no means follows that the results would have been reversed also. The great falsehood of all such dramatic morality is, the supposition that in any course of action, man displays the whole of his character; or that, circumstances being different, he would not, also,

be different. Besides, the connexion between virtue and happiness is a general, and not a special connexion; and to preach the contrary is to prepare for the inexperienced a bitter, if not a fatal, disappointment.

These remarks, unfavourable as they may be thought to the novel of Mrs. E. Smith, are, "if rightly taken," testimony that it is rather better than the average run of similar productions. It is not our habit to break a butterfly upon a wheel; but we have been struck by the intellectual power displayed in these volumes, and have paused upon many striking and original thoughts, happily expressed, which are indicative of a talent superior to the task which our authoress has undertaken. However defective her novel, her book is relatively good; and, though we equally dislike novels of artificial life, and religious novels (and this is both), we yet have read it with interest and pleasure. We desire, therefore, to raise the ambition of the authoress, to lead her to disdain common-places and imitation, and to impel her to exert her vigorous intellect on a fiction more congenial to its capabilities.

We would beg of her, likewise, to consider the wisdom,—nay, the safety,—of making morality contingent on religion, which, in the world's practice, generally means on a particular religion. Is it serving the purposes of either to consider duty as always a bore, which will only be encountered through fear of punishment hereafter? The Avocat Patelin says, that it is "easy enough for a rich man to be honest;" so, too, it is easy enough for the wealthy to pass their lives in religious contemplation: but the mass of mankind are occupied in supplying the imperious wants of the body, and can only afford to be religious at wide intervals. They want working-day motives for virtue, which Providence has yielded abundantly; and we are certain, that the habitual subordination of these, to motives available only to particular classes, is no good policy. It is worthy of inquiry, whether more people are not religious because they are moral, than moral because they are religious. The justice and the depth of many of our authoress's remarks on social life, show that she is capable of forming a shrewder estimate of the bearings of religion on life than she has adopted on the authority of the vulgar tribe of religious novel-writers and sermonizers, whose works are only tolerable to the narrowest sectarian spirits.

The charm of the 'Three Eras of the Life of Woman' is in the style and execution; yet that is very much marred by the didactic character of the conversations, which, on that account, are sometimes stiff and unnatural; inasmuch that the interlocutors are frequently forced to apologize for the *mal-apropos* of their observations, either to circumstances or the position of the speaker. Notwithstanding this defect, the dialogue generally is spirited, the ideas striking, and the remarks sound. The portraiture of a gloomy ascetic and his associates, with which the work opens, is forcibly sketched.

"Catherine had that sort of respect for her relative, which a conviction of perfect integrity must necessarily inspire, but which is compatible with disapprobation, of every other component part of character and manner. She had the firmest confidence in the sincerity of his piety, but she condemned its demonstrations as mistaken and sectarian. There was, in Mr. Revely, a strong leaven of pride mingling with the austerities of his life, and trampling, like the cynic of old, on the pride of the world out of greater pride. The same desire of distinction, as in warriors and legislators resolves itself into ambition, had constituted him the head of a religious party, and inspired much of the zeal and industry which had obtained the reward he coveted,—the reputation of being the most popular preacher of the neighbourhood. His own disciples considered

him almost inspired; but occasional hearers, whose observation was not obscured by the spirit of sect, accused him of considering the impression made by the teacher, rather than the doctrines he inculcated; of intruding the man on the attention of his congregation, more than became the minister who was speaking of the great things that pertain to eternity. The very spirit of the peculiar doctrines he inculcated, destroyed that charity which others deem the loveliest characteristic of Christianity,—universal love. He could not allow of salvation beyond his pale without inconsistency. If, as he maintained, faith in his doctrines was absolutely essential to salvation, it followed, that the vast multitude who doubted were necessarily in a hopeless state. Arguing thus for ever in a circle, he had come to be persuaded, that only what he preached was the great immutable truth of God; and the results of this belief were apparent in the contraction of his sympathies with his fellow-creatures. He loved to dwell on the mysteries of the Apocalypse, and to give a form and hue to the events of the unknown future. Of late, indeed, his discourses had been more abundant in mystic shadowings forth of things to come, and many thought that his mind indulged in reveries of this kind more than was compatible with its preserving a healthy state. Nor was he ignorant of the opinions that were abroad, but he compared his accusers to those who had also said to Paul, 'thou art beside thyself;' and he felt pride in exciting reproach, as being the necessary consequence of 'the offence of the cross,' and a manifest token of the truth of his doctrines,—an involuntary testimony of the enemy.

"Mr. Revely was naturally a proud man. He had been distinguished at college, and this distinction had strengthened 'his besetting sin.' As he had gradually become the corypheus of a party in a country town, where pre-eminence of any kind is particularly gratifying to a spirit that would not be second at Rome, because it is continually making itself felt, his manner assumed a more dictatorial tone, and his opinions were delivered with the dogmatism of one who, himself considering them infallible, expected that others should receive them with the meek acquiescence of disciples. The temper of his wife encouraged the arrogance of his own. She was one of those women who like to do nothing without direction; who feel it desirable to be able, in case of unfortunate results, to lay the onus of their actions on injudicious counsel. It is astonishing that a person so undeniably clever as Mr. Revely, should feel pleasure in being constantly looked up to by his wife for the intellectual stature of that man must have been very diminutive, to whom Mrs. Revely would not, or ought not, to have looked up. The enemies, at least the satirists, of Mr. Revely said, that the lady had three attractions which had captivated her husband: a very pretty face; a very easy temper; and an intellect, the size of which would allow him to consider his own colossal. Perhaps this was as nearly matter of fact as satire can be."

"At the house of Mr. Revely, as has been already said, parties of his own immediate followers occasionally congregated. But these social meetings, far from being a refreshment to the mind of Catherine, either wearied or disgusted her. She shrank from hearing those mysteries of which she scarcely ventured to think but with breathless awe, discussed with the freedom of people admitted into the innermost recesses of the sanctuary,—mysteries which 'the cherubim veil with their wings.' It appeared to her irreverent to mingle these 'deep things' with the tide of gossip that would occasionally flow. She disliked the invidious spirit which supported its condemnation of a man's avowed principles, by prying into the privacy of his domestic life, to drag out the errors that had sullied his hearth-stone. She abhorred the uncharitable sectarianism, which seemed to believe the strength of its own party increased, in proportion as it detected the weakness or failings of those who cherished different principles. Nay,—she perceived that even the links of that brotherhood of belief and prejudice, which would seem to bind together the whole sect, were not strong enough to defend the members of it from the attacks of each other. The absent were the prey of the present. If they were indignant when their

avowed adversaries assailed an individual of their party, and united to protect him, they felt no compunction in themselves becoming the assailants. Catherine suspected, that if the world had not elevated them into importance by its attacks, and confirmed their opinions by opposition, schism amongst themselves would rapidly have dissolved the confederacy. Nevertheless, the leading principles which distinguished them were common to all;—all united in abjuring every ordinary recreation, and in wearing an air of austerity and gloom, as if smiles were the livery of sin. The females affected the most rigorous plainness of dress; thereby indicating the humility they professed, even as they passed by one whom they believed, in their own phraseology, not 'to be of them,' with eyes superciliously cast down or averted, and an air of affected compassion, which seemed to say, 'Stand by, for I am holier than thou!' The same ostentation of religion arrayed them in untrimmed bonnets and sober-coloured garments, as enlarged the phylacteries of the Pharisees of old. In their discourse they cultivated a 'religious Patavinity,' which, though sometimes found in union with excellent principle, never co-exists with good taste. But with them a peculiar style of expression was the Shibboleth that distinguished the 'true Israelites;' and if they did not affect all the peculiarities of the Puritans, they still retained many of their phrases, and would, perhaps, have doubted the most self-evident truth itself, if conveyed in the ordinary language of modern times."

The character of Mr. Stark, though founded, probably, on that of Snake, in the School for Scandal, or on the ordinary type of the novel villain, will, probably, be fixed on some living original. He is made the instrument of much well-applied satire, as, for instance, his remarks on the Opera:—

"Have you ever been to the Opera?"

"Never in this country."

"Then beg Lady Darley to take you next Saturday. You will see Pasta in the 'Semiramide,'—and you will also see the degree of love for music in its divinest form, possessed by this most civilized British public,—ay,—by the 'Hebrews of the Hebrews,' the very most aristocratic portion of that public. You will observe the rapt attention with which, during the performance of some of the finest things ever produced by anything short of inspiration, they listen—to themselves!—Enjoy the hum of human voices,—the more than 'whisper of a multitude,'—and acknowledge how fine an accompaniment it constitutes to the most passionate acting of the most poetic actress in Europe!—Oh, yes!—we are a musical people.—They who doubt it, may be convinced by the price we pay to singers and musicians, to whom we do not condescend to listen!"

"You are adding a lash more to those you have already bestowed, are you not?" said Miss Vernon, with a smile.

"Upon that hint I speak," replied Mr. Stark, quite pleased to have a new listener. "If we do not listen to the music, *en revanche*, we listen to the dancing." "Yes,—we listen to the dancing!—As soon as the ballet commences, we not only lend our eyes, but our ears to our 'friends, Romans, countrymen!'—We cannot spare one of our senses from the entertainment;—all must be at their post to heighten this delectable enjoyment, which—no delicate woman ought to tolerate, and no wise man to allow his wife or daughter to witness!—Oh, we are a rational people,—we, the finest people in the world!"

We had marked down many more passages for quotation, as containing reflections, either striking, new, or newly put, and of substantive interest; but the extreme length to which our observations have extended compels us to stop here, and we reluctantly omit them.

*The Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whillaw: or Scenes on the Mississippi.* By Frances Trollope; with fifteen engravings. 3 vols. Bentley.

This is, to us, an unpleasant book, and rendered all the more repulsive by the power its authoress has displayed, in working out her scenes and



characters. To publish out of America, a novel wherein the interest hinges upon a question of American politics and morals—we mean the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern states—strikes us as about as questionable in taste as Mr. Cooper's bringing out his somewhat incomprehensible satire, 'The Monikins' in England. The book, it is obvious, is written in earnest; and our own views upon the right and wrong of the question cannot for an instant be doubted; but we do doubt the expediency of making the abominations of slavery, and their consequences, the theme of a novel. If we are to read of cruel overseers, and licentious clerks, and a brutalized race of human creatures degraded into property, let it be in the grave and calm pages of the advocate or the historian; but do not let them disfigure the fairyland of fiction, already too much narrowed and desecrated by the resolute determination of the age to teach, not by the indirect and humanizing influences of beautiful thoughts and graceful images, but by straight-forward didactic exhortation. The nature of this last tale of Mrs. Trollope's will readily be guessed from the foregoing protest: its hero, Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw, is one of the most thorough-going scoundrels ever conceived by female imagination, (it is amazing, by the way, to see what desperate specimens of *out-and-out* villainy are to be found in the works of some of our lady-novelists). The character is wrought out with vigour: the wretch thrives in whatever he attempts, save in honourable love-making. On one sweet German girl, who rejects his advances, he revenges himself by administering a dose of Lynch Law upon her father's estate; in another case, having by accident found out the faintest possible tinge of Creole blood lurking in the veins of the scornful lady, he insults her with such grossness, that she—very quietly poisons herself:—rather too strong a measure, we opine! A missionary, who crosses his path, is brutally murdered at his instigation; and the reader rejoices when justice and vengeance at last overtake him, though in the hackneyed form of an old Obi woman, who works the machinery of the book; but how would novels get on without dwarfs, or outlaws, or fortune-tellers to turn the wheels? On the whole, the consistent hard-heartedness and vice of the hero produce a painful and wearying effect. The scenes in the story we like best, are those in which we get a peep of his busy unselfish aunt Clio, a creature so thoroughly good and natural, in spite of all her deficiencies, as to stand in our affections above either of the heroines of the book, Lotte Steinmark, or Lucy Bligh. The first scenes of settlement upon the Mississippi, too, are graphically struck off.

*Essays towards a History of Painting.* By Mrs. Callcott. Moxon.

*History of Painting.* Davis & Porter.

Or the 'Essays' before us we have to speak with much praise. The writer of these, although a woman, is not, therefore, superficial in knowledge, and frivolous in character, a ready undertaker, and a rash performer. Mrs. Callcott (hitherto, we believe, best known under the name of Maria Graham, authoress of 'Letters from the Highlands,' and from Brazil), has evinced herself fully equal to at least a sound elementary treatment of her subject. As but one volume is yet published of her work, we cannot be much more explicit. Therein are laid down, with discrimination and perspicuity, the principles, as far as known, of ancient art, together with those peculiar to different schools and professors. A chapter follows on 'Classification of Pictures'—no less discriminative and perspicuous, but we doubt whether as useful. To what end all these

divisions and subdivisions, except that of giving fine names to confound the unlearned with, and enable coxcombs to be more ostentatious? History painting, for example, Mrs. Callcott would break into four classes, Ethic or Didactic, Epic, Historical, and Dramatic; and each of these again into other classes, such as the Ethic into Purely Didactic, Emblematic, and Satire or High Caricature, &c. Now, we can understand how a minute classification like this should be serviceable in botany, mineralogy, and such inventories of natural things, because it facilitates recollection and reference, which else would be impossible among "numbers without number," and, moreover, because it is founded on visible distinctions, presented by the objects themselves, not vaguely imagined, between them. But what great need to catalogue a few celebrated paintings (for these alone are all we care about) under genera and species, or to know, that when others are put forth they belong *v.g.* to the Epic, instead of the Purely Didactic? What need, we ask, even if it could be done? for our authoress herself acknowledges "the difficulty of making such a catalogue would be very great, because the subjects often force the painter into a greater degree of relation with neighbouring classes than can be reconciled with anything like a strict classification." Surely, then, it would be enough for writers on the subject of art to discuss these varieties as they occur, without compelling every dilettante to furnish his brain with a list of scholastic words, that would only fill our Exhibition Rooms and Reviews with tenfold as much cant of criticism as makes them nauseous already. Our authoress must see the little utility of her distinctive names, even in their original and proper application, to the departments of literature, where they have a meaning far more strict than their metaphorical, analogical sense in the Arts. By virtue of "classification," critics are able to raise doubts whether 'Lear' be a genuine tragedy, and 'Paradise Lost' an epic poem! But, *à fortiori*, this system of false distinctions would cause more perplexity and mystification in the Fine Arts, and be of still less use, as encumbering them with an apparatus quite out of proportion to their wants. We repeat, there is no harm in classification as a mere discussion, but as an element of artistic instruction.

A chapter, on the 'Materials used by Painters,' well concludes this series of 'Essays,' which form, we hope, but the foundation of those more numerous to be built up into a *Tempio dell'Arte*. Students of painting, whether professional or not, require such a chapter, which they yet never find in a popular treatise, for even the mere amateur will imperfectly appreciate the spiritual merits of a work, without some knowledge of the practical details. We submit this little-understood truth to Mrs. Callcott's more particular attention, in order that she may develop the mechanism of painting to as full an extent as is compatible with her other objects—perhaps to a fuller than she at first contemplated. It is here we feel the necessity of a historian of Art being somewhat of an artist. Our authoress we hold quite justified in laughing at the truly German hypothesis, that "a practical artist is of all men the least fit to judge of art," and that *connoisseurs*, totally ignorant of hand, "are the best judges and instructors" concerning its productions—though we might not go altogether so far as she does in the opposite extreme. We are fully of Swift's mind, that a person will write all the better for having some knowledge of his subject; but, as to the Fine Arts at least, our feeling is not over-favourable to professional criticism. Artists almost universally contract bigoted prejudices, and run into narrow systems. They are so apt to take a one-sided view of Art, that seldom an individual among them

is found who does not ridiculously over-rate his own rôle. We have ourselves heard a painter pronounce Titian superior to Raffael, and Paul Veronese a better modeller than Leonardo: Why? because our friend is a colourist! We have heard another gravely question if Michael Angelo were a painter at all: why? because our friend thought painting consisted in the skill to hit off patches of effect, and dabble gracefully upon canvas with all the varieties of nice-coloured dirt. Your draughtsman scarce tolerates a Venetian, so incorrect in the "naked"; your chiaroscuroist cannot away with those early Florentines, such court-card painters, with all their expression! This artist is for the "great style," and detests Dutch pictures; this prefers "nature"—nature!—to everything, so exalts a 'Beer party' of Teniers above the cupola of Parma, and a 'Cattle piece,' by Paul Potter, above the Prophets and Sibyls. Few artist-authors are able to emancipate themselves from these selfish prejudices, like a Reynolds, and with his magnanimity, his large-mindedness, to condemn, as inferior, if it be so, the very line of art in which they excel. But even let us suppose them not devoured by this vanity, their judgments are still prone to pre-occupation with some pet system or professor: Vasari does Raffael scant justice, because a little less than supreme in "design;" while Mengs, taken with Correggio, becomes as absurd as Chesterfield about his booby son, crying up incessantly, "*les grâces! les grâces!*" All men are given to such prepossessions, and artists in particular. We should say, therefore, as we have said elsewhere, give us a writer on the arts who is artistic, but not an artist; let him have manipulative experience, but not too much of it, lest we lose in comprehensive survey more than we gain in technic detail. It is from nothing that we have seen as yet about Mrs. Callcott's little work that we are tempted to make these observations, for, although the wife of an artist, and no doubt influenced, as is natural, by his opinions, she appears given to none exclusively; but we have ventured our humble precautions, forasmuch as we know that the seed of all evil, in treatises upon art, is narrow-minded system, and that in an elementary work, such as the present, its effects would be most mischievous, if not irremediable.

With regard to the 'History of Painting' we have nought to say, unless that it will give a genteel notion of the art and artists to those dilettantes who would be overburdened by more.

*The Birth-day; a Poem, in three parts: to which are added, Occasional Verses.* By Caroline Bowles. Edinburgh, Blackwood.

THOUGH occasionally called upon to speak of the fugitive pieces which Miss Bowles contributes to the periodicals, it is long since we have had to notice a substantive work from her pen; and we therefore welcome 'The Birth-day' the more heartily. In speaking of it, however, the sincerity of our praise must be tested by the qualifications with which it is accompanied.

From the truth, freshness, and feeling of her poems, it is evident that Miss Bowles has never undergone that Macadamizing process, whereby the art of tricking out pretty thoughts in pretty rhymes may be at last attained by the dull and patient; training, however, is imperatively necessary, even to the gifted; and a want of it is here discoverable in flaws of structure and faults of taste; in verses recklessly pushed to the limit where rhyme totters into doggerel; in simplicity toying and trifling with images and recollections, till it has passed the barrier where innocence and childhood are one. Having thus briefly indicated the defects of the work, we shall proceed to prove its merits.

The subjects embraced by the principal poem may be guessed from its title—it consists of a series of recollections of those pleasant and protected days of youth, when the thoughts of death or change (save a change of happiness) trouble not the heart. Few have so felicitously recalled these as Cowper; and there are parts of the poem before us which, in their suppressed humour—their plain and unadorned eloquence, when grave and momentous themes are touched upon—and their gentle distaste to our young world, its breathless hurrying life, and its grand, but hasty improvements—remind us of the author of the 'Sofa,' and the inimitable Lines to his Mother's Picture. As an instance, we would refer to the passage wherein Miss Bowles speaks of having read Thomson's Seasons in childhood:—

— Happy choice,  
Howe'er directed, happy choice for me;  
For as I read, new thoughts, new images  
Thrill'd through my heart, with undefined delight,  
Awakening so th' incipient elements  
Of tastes and sympathies, that with my life  
Have grown and strengthened; often on its course,  
Yea—on its darkest moments, shedding soft  
That rich warm glow they only can impart;  
A sensibility to Nature's charms  
That seems its living spirit to infuse  
(A breathing soul) in things inanimate;  
To hold communion with the stirring air,  
The breath of flowers, the ever shifting clouds,  
The rustling leaves, the music of the stream;  
To people Solitude with airy shapes,  
And the dark hour, when Night and Silence reigns,  
With immaterial forms of other worlds;  
But best and noblest privilege! to feel  
Pervading Nature's all-harmonious whole,  
The Great Creator's presence, in his works.

A page or two further, we have four lines, concluding a happy distinction between the love which daughters and sons bear their parents:—

It is not love that steals the heart from love;  
'Tis the hard world, and its perplexing cares;  
Its petrifying selfishness, its pride,  
Its low ambition, and its paltry aims.

And here is a delightful outbreak of fanciful poetry—flowing from early recollection,—the early days of sewing, and the gift of the first thimble:—

Dear aunt! you should have sought in wizard lore  
The name of some artificer, empowered  
By royal patent of the Elfin Court  
To make Mah's thimble—if the sprightly Queen  
Ever indeed vouchsafes in regal sport,  
With needle, from the eyelash of a fly,  
Plucked sharp and shining, and fine cobweb-thread,  
To embroider her light scarf of gossamer.  
Not oft I doubt; she better loves to rove  
Where trembling harebells on the green hill side  
Wave in their azure beauty; or to slide  
On a slant sunbeam down the fragrant tube  
Of honeysuckle or sweet columbine,  
And sip luxurious the ambrosial feast  
Stored there for nature's alchemist, the bee,  
Then satiate, and at rest, to sleep secure,  
Ev'n in that perfumed chamber, till the sun  
Has ploughed with flaming wheels the Atlantic wave,  
And the dark beetle, her mailed sentinel,  
Winds his shrill signal to invite her forth,  
Not on her waking hour such pomp attends,  
As when on Ohio's banks magnolias tall  
Embaln the dews of night, and living sparks  
Glance through the leaves, and star the deep serene.  
But even here, in our romantic isle,  
The pearl of ocean, girdled with its foam!  
Land of the rainbow! even here she loves  
The dewy freshness of the silent hour,  
Whose gentle waftings have their incense too,  
To scatter in her paths; the faint perfume  
Of dog-rose pale, or aromatic breath  
Of purple wild thyme, clouding the green sward;  
And though in air no sparkling myriads dart  
Their glancing fires to light the Fairy Queen,  
Earth hath her stars, a living emerald each!

But we must have done with 'The Birth-day,' though it be rich in such passages as those we have quoted. The occasional pieces have all been printed before; but some of them are far less known than they deserve to be; and we must extract one or two. The following, though mournful, is full of beauty:—

Once upon a Time,  
Sunny locks of brightest hue  
Once around my temples grew.  
Laugh not, Lady! for 'tis true;  
Laugh not, lady! for with thee  
Time may deal despitefully;  
Time, if long he lead thee here,  
May subdue that mirthful cheer;

Round those laughing lips and eyes  
Time may write sad histories;  
Deep indent that even brow,  
Change those locks, so sunny now,  
To as dark and dull a shade,  
As on mine his touch hath laid.  
Lady! yes, these locks of mine  
Cluster'd once with golden shine,  
Temples, neck, and shoulders round,  
Richly gushing if unbound,  
If from band and bodkin free,  
Wellnigh downward to the knee.  
Some there were took fond delight,  
Sporting with those tresses bright,  
To enring with living gold  
Fingers, now beneath the mould  
(Wo is me!) grown icy cold.

One dear hand hath smooth'd them too  
Since they lost the sunny hue,  
Since their bright abundance fell  
Under the destroying spell—  
One dear hand! the tenderest  
Ever nurse-child rock'd to rest,  
Ever wiped away its tears—  
Even those of later years—  
From a cheek unsmiling hollow,  
Bitter drops that still may follow,  
Where's the hand will wipe away?  
Hers I kiss'd—(Ah! dismal day)  
Pale as on the shroud it lay.  
Then, methought, youth's latest gleam  
Departed from me like a dream—  
Still, though lost their sunny tone,  
Glossy brown those tresses shone,  
Here and there, in wave and ring,  
Golden threads still glittering;  
And (from band and bodkin free)  
Still they flow'd luxuriantly.

Careful days, and wakeful nights,  
Early truch'd on young delights.  
Then of ill an endless train,  
Wasting languor, wearying pain,  
Fev'rish thought that racks the brain,  
Crowding all on summer's prime,  
Made me old before my time.  
So a dull, unlovely hue  
O'er the sunny tresses grew,  
Thinn'd their rich abundance too,  
Not a thread of golden light  
In the sunshine glancing bright.

Now again a shining streak  
'Gins the dusky cloud to break;—  
Here and there a glittering thread  
Lights the ringlets, dark and dead,—  
Glittering light!—but pale and cold,—  
Glittering thread!—but not of gold.

Silent warning! silvery streak!  
Not unheeded dost thou speak.  
Not with feelings light and vain,  
Not with fond regretful pain,  
Look I on the token sent  
To declare the day far spent!—  
Dark and troubled hath it been—  
Sore misused! and yet between  
Gracious gleams of peace and grace  
Shining from a better place.  
Brighten—brighten, blessed light!  
Fast approach the shades of night,—  
When they quite enclose me round,  
May my lamp be burning found!

Here is a common scene of every-day life and suffering most impressively treated:—

#### The Pauper's Death-bed.

Tread softly—bow the head—  
In reverent silence bow—  
No passing bell doth toll,  
Yet an immortal soul  
Is passing now.

Stranger! however great,  
With lowly reverence bow;  
There's one in that poor shed—  
One by that paltry bed,  
Greater than thou.

Beneath that Beggar's roof,  
Lo! Death doth keep his state:  
Enter—no crowds attend—  
Enter—no guards defend  
This paltry gate.

That pavement damp and cold  
No smiling courtiers tread;  
One silent woman stands  
Lifting with meagre hands  
A dying head.

No mingling voices sound—  
An infant wail alone;  
A sob oppress'd—again  
That short deep gasp, and then  
The parting groan.

Oh! change—Oh! wondrous change—  
Rust are the prison bars—  
This moment there, so low,  
So agonized, and now  
Beyond the stars!

Oh! change—stupendous change!  
There lies the soulless clod;  
The Sun eternal breaks—  
The new Immortal wakes—  
Wakes with his God.

And here a common and almost hackneyed thought, very touchingly and freshly brought before us:—

River! River! little River!  
Bright you sparkle on your way,  
O'er the yellow pebbles dancing,  
Through the flowers and foliage glancing,  
Like a child at play.  
River! River! swelling River!  
On you rush or rough and smooth—  
Londer, faster, brawling, leaping  
Over rocks, by rose-banks sweeping,  
Like impetuous youth.  
River! River! brimming River!  
Broad and deep and still as Time,  
Seeming still—yet still in motion,  
Tending onward to the ocean,  
Just like mortal prime.  
River! River! rapid River!  
Swifter now you slip away;  
Swift and silent as an arrow,  
Through a channel dark and narrow,  
Like life's closing day.  
River! River! headlong River!  
Down you dash into the sea!  
Sea, that line hath never sounded,  
Sea, that voyage bath never rounded,  
Like eternity.

But we cannot part from a book we esteem so highly, in a gloomy mood, salutary though it be. We will take our leave, therefore, of Miss Bowles, by drawing upon her treasury for a lyric in a more cheerful strain:—

#### To my little Cousin with her First Bonnet.

Fairies! guard the baby's bonnet—  
Set a special watch upon it:  
Elfin people! to your care  
I commit it, fresh and fair;  
Neat as meadow, white as snow—  
See ye make it over so.

Watch and ward set all about,  
Some within and some without;  
Over it, with dainty hand,  
One her kirtle green expand;  
One take post at every ring:  
One at each unwrinkled string;  
Two or three about the bow  
Vigilant concern bestow;  
A score, at least, on either side,  
'Gainst evil accident provide  
(Jolt, or jar, or overlay):  
And so the precious charge convey  
Through all the dangers of the way.  
But when those are battled through,  
Fairies! more remains to do.  
Ye must gift, before ye go,  
The bonnet and the Babe also—  
Gift it to protect her well,  
Fays! from all malignant spell,  
Charms and seasons to defy,  
Blighting winds and evil eye.

And the bonny Babe! on her  
All your choicest gifts confer;  
Just as much of wit and sense  
As may be hers without pretence—  
Just as much of grace and beauty,  
As shall not interfere with duty—  
Just as much of sprightliness,  
As may companion gentleness—  
Just as much of firmness, too,  
As with self-will hath nought to do—  
Just as much light-hearted cheer,  
As may be melted to a tear—  
By a word—a tone—a look—  
Pity's touch, or Love's rebuke—  
As much of frankness, sweetly free,  
As may consort with modesty—  
As much of feeling, as will bear  
Of after life the wear and tear—  
As much of life—But, Fairies! there  
Ye vanish into thinnest air!  
And with ye parts the playful vein  
That loved a light and trivial strain.  
Befits me better, Babe! for thee  
T' invoke Almighty agency—  
Almighty love—Almighty power  
To nurture up the human flower;  
To cherish it with heavenly dew,  
Sustain with earthly blessings too;  
And when the ripe full time shall be,  
Engraft it on Eternity.

Travels in Norway and Sweden.—[Voyage en Norvege, &c.] By Henry Twining. Paris, Delauney; London, Dulau.

This Henry Twining, like the author of 'A Summer in Spain,' is one of your genuine tourists,—that is, he gallops as fast as post-horses can carry him over the region he undertakes to describe. For such excursions, no preparation of any kind is demanded. You want only a good constitution, good eyesight, and just as

1 See Athenæum, No. 449.



much knowledge of writing as may be picked up at a national school, and you are ready for a tour. With the language, or literature, the laws, or history of the country, you have nothing whatever to do. Your business is solely to describe such impressions as a transient glance at objects may produce; you must not look a second time at any one of them, for if you do, and if nature has been more favourable to you than education, possibly a train of reflection may arise sufficient to perplex you, and render you too profound for the readers of this age. In our current literature—and, to a considerable extent, in that of our neighbours—the evident object of writers is to avoid reflection, when they are capable of it; and to take especial care that they excite none in the reader. Reading is now a relaxation; people betake themselves to it as they would to a succession of objects in a panorama,—for mere pastime; and as they approach the amusement without any thoughts of their own, they are particularly anxious that everything like thought should be banished from the book they honour with a glance. In this respect, nobody need complain of Herr Twining; during his three months' tour, commencing at Hamburg, and proceeding by way of Copenhagen through Southern Sweden to Christiania, from Christiania to Bergen, from Bergen across the Dofrefeld, through Dalecarlia, to Upsal and Stockholm, not one grave reflection troubled his mental serenity, and not one, we are sure, will his relation call forth in the reader. Yet, as there is no work, however barren, and no writer, however stupid, from whom it is not possible to extract either instruction or entertainment, we shall devote a few paragraphs to the work and writer before us.

Our traveller is sadly disappointed, as indeed he may well be, with the general barrenness of Sweden. Mossy hills, stagnant pools, bleak plains, appear on every side. He is surprised to find all the churches built in high situations:—

Few, and far between, are the little wooden churches, most of them painted red, and all situated on the summits of the hills, far from the hamlets to which they belong. Their steeple is merely a rickety tower of planks, separate from the building, and rising, sometimes by its side, sometimes at a distance from it. Throughout Sweden this custom of isolating the church from the village exists in a greater or less degree, and in the eastern provinces, where there is a fertile district around, it has an agreeable effect; but, in the solitudes of Wester-Gothland this isolation produces very different impressions, and we are tempted to believe that the chapels built for a temporary purpose, have been abandoned by a nomadic people. The cause of a custom, which at first sight appears strange, is, probably, the want of villages sufficiently large to constitute a parish, and the scattered positions of the habitations, which renders a central, visible site absolutely necessary—a site visible to all, though frequently distant from each habitation. Seldom are three or four huts found together.

Had our traveller been sufficiently versed in the antiquities of the country, he would have found some justification, though perhaps less plausible, reason for the elevation of such sites. The custom is a genuine remnant of the Pagan times. The temples of Odin were invariably built on hills; and Odin himself derived it from those regions of the world where, in the language of Scripture, "many were wont to sacrifice in high places." In such places the bodies of chiefs were buried; and if any fell in the plain, remote from mountains, art endeavoured to supply the want by erecting a lofty mound for the slumbering heroes. High places were nearest to heaven; they were often struck by the lightning,—an unerring mark of divine grace; and, as remote from human habitations, they were regarded with the greater sanctity. This

example (one among a thousand) may serve to illustrate the ignorance of our tourist of things which he ought to have understood.

The huts of the peasantry—or, in other words, of the farmers, for in Sweden there is land for everybody—are miserable enough:—

I entered one of them after I had passed the Gotha-Elf, and it exhibited a sad appearance. The family which inhabited it were crammed into a woeiful small space; and the chief article of furniture was a bed so little that it resembled a cradle, though it was the only place for the repose of several sleepers. A young pretty child, ill in the arms of its mother, added to the affliction of the scene. The Consul's daughter, who was present, was much affected by it; and, in requesting a little milk from these poor people, she found the means of relieving their distress without displaying her motive. As for me, I knew not which most to admire,—the eager hospitality of the poor woman, who filled the cup with promptitude, or the delicate charity of the young English lady, who spared indigence the blush of receiving alms.

Yet the Swedes appeared contented with their condition—doubtless, however, through ignorance of the comfort enjoyed by other people. The Norwegians are more to our mind: they have substantial fare, however unpalatable it might be to a delicate stomach, and they are proud of their independence. They illustrate a well-known fact,—that where the spirit of independence exists, the forms are of little moment. The Norwegian Parliament, or Storting, meets only once in three years, and then only for three months: the chief reason, probably, is the expense and trouble of the journey from distant parts of the kingdom to Christiania; but this alone would not suffice did not the people feel unshaken confidence in the character alike of their political constitution and of themselves. The king has little to do with legislation; his ordinances are but provincial, and may be cancelled by the Storting; the revenues voted by the deputies never leave the country, but are, with some slight exceptions, expended in its domestic administration; and the only advantage which Sweden derives from the connexion is during war, when a contingent of 30,000 land, and of 14,000 maritime forces, marches to the help of the sister kingdom. Under the Danish sway, Norway was not so fortunate; and since the union with Sweden she has acquired another advantage, the establishment of a National University.† Yet, if the domination of the Danes was more absolute, it was paternal; and our traveller met with many who regretted the dissolution of a connexion that had subsisted above three centuries.

In the sea-ports of Norway there is much commercial activity, more than at any preceding period; and this intercourse with foreigners will, in the end, be prejudicial to the unsophisticated virtues of the people. Strangers to military ambition, and, from their isolated situation, indifferent to the passing events of the Continent,—indifferent even to constitutional forms of government, from a conviction that where the independence of a nation has not been fostered by habit, the spirit of liberty must be absent, they asked no questions about the famous three days of July; yet, as members of the great human family, they showed great sympathy for the places ravaged by the cholera. This proof of good sense was not wholly lost even on our galloper; but he could not enter fully into its spirit. Nor does he seem exactly to comprehend why it is that the Norwegians are so attached to their country. He might, however, have perceived, that where personal liberty is unbounded, where provisions are cheap, where labour is always to be found,

† He was travelling for a few stages with the English Consul of Elsinore, and the Consul's daughter.  
‡ Formerly the liberal branches of education were to be learned only at Copenhagen.

and the remuneration good, men have a right to be satisfied.

The following scene admits us into the heart and home of one of the higher classes, into whose garden (situated on a hill overlooking Drontheim) our traveller intruded, to take a sketch of the extensive prospect.

Hoping that I should have time to employ my colours before the sky was overcast, I entered the garden of a country-house situated near the road, without seeing any individual whose permission I ought to ask: I was persuaded that the quality of *stranger* would excuse my boldness. Nor was this confidence ill-founded; for shortly after I had taken my position, I received a most polite visit from the owner. Not only was he pleased with that confidence, but he invited me to enter his house; the apartments were remarkable for cleanliness; and he caused to be placed on a finely polished table biscuit, ham, smoked fish, quite transparent, and a cone of fresh butter, cut in a peculiar manner. Having returned to the garden, he took great pleasure in explaining each object of the vast prospect before us; and he used the German language when he perceived how little I was acquainted with the Norwegian. My occupation seemed to convince him that I was struck with the city; and he was flattered by the circumstance, as well as by my praise of the locality. To hear him extol the advantages of a residence there, one would have thought that his sole design was to prevail on me to remain among them. The rigour of the winter was by no means insupportable; and sledge parties, fireside conversations, and other modes of diversion, were quite sufficient to banish all uncomfortableness. The cheapness of land enabled any one who could purchase a little property to live in ease; and he doubted not that my journey alone must cost me as much as would purchase a respectable country residence. But it appears that the money, for such an object, would be superfluous to a portrait painter; for if we may credit him, his fellow citizens are so destitute of the means by which they would be glad to perpetuate their features, that one of our able artists could not do better than hasten to the place.

This hint, if sincerely offered, and derived from good information, is worth the notice of one at least among our half-occupied and half-remunerated painters; and our traveller—an artist himself—expresses his opinion that there are in Norway other places where the same talent would be sure to have its reward.

English is much spoken in the Norwegian towns:—

At Drontheim I had need of scarcely any other language for the purpose of conversing with most persons I saw. Mrs. Kolenburg, who kept the boarding-house where I abode, spoke it like a native; and the individuals who daily met at her table—all Norwegians—expressed themselves in it with great facility.

The French may call theirs the universal language; but, in reality, ours is spoken by at least double the number of persons: and, indeed, Englishmen are to be found everywhere. Our traveller met them (Mr. Barrow among the rest) in the most solitary parts of the kingdom,—three or four having left their homes for apparently no other purpose than that of fishing in the numerous lakes of this mountainous region. Two he found near Christiania, plying their vocation; one in the church-yard of Drontheim, making a sketch; and a fourth in a sequestered situation at some distance from Drontheim:—

Reaching a solitary house in a sequestered valley, I was much surprised to learn from the people that an Englishman lodged in the house, and that he was then fishing in the Gunleif. He was immediately acquainted with my arrival; and while I was regaling myself with milk, oat-cake, and potatoes, he suddenly entered, having hastily left his tackle to see me. He told me that the abundance of fish in the river had made him resolve to remain the whole summer in that place: he had arrived with a companion, who, a few days preceding, had left him for

Island. He seemed to be no way affected by the solitude in which he lived; and having brought from England whatever could tend to the success of an employment, for which he showed as much zeal as a philosopher in the solution of some intricate problem, he was apparently as much disposed to sustain for months, the most solitary of localities. This was not his first residence in the country, with the language of which he was tolerably well acquainted. He had even visited the North Cape during winter, on Lapland sledges, drawn by rein-deer, sustaining with his nomadic suite all the privations and fatigue inseparable from so whimsical an excursion.

Many of these districts seem to be rather indifferently supplied with the services of religion. We doubt, indeed, if half of the inhabitants can have access to any church. Often the minister has to serve many churches, which are so distant from each other that if they can obtain service once a month they may think themselves fortunate. One of these ministers our tourist visits. He had been vainly expected to preach at a rural edifice near the Lake Idris; and, from the description of him, we may doubt whether the disappointment had been occasioned by excess of duty in other quarters:—

About two o'clock I discovered with pleasure the village of Sarna, the church and cabins of which were scattered on a verdant declivity. Leaving the boat, we went to the parsonage, a house of good appearance, situated at a short distance from the church. The pastor was absent, and a young girl, neatly clad, but without ornament, was alone in the house. My intention was to proceed on my journey that very afternoon; but the arrival of the clergyman, and his manner, at once free and prepossessing, made me change my purpose. He was tall and stout, and apparently no more than thirty years of age. He returned, I believe, from a fishing excursion on the lake; and, from several fowling-pieces attached to the wall of one apartment, one might infer that he sometimes enjoyed the chase.

Bears and wolves abound in this confine of Norway and Sweden:—

Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the winter, the hardy peasantry make long excursions on the snow, and pass the night in the forest, enveloped in the skins of wild animals. The bear-hunt affords them what they seem most to value, an opportunity of exhibiting their courage. But their chief attention is demanded by the wolves, which commit sad havoc among the flocks, and often destroy the dogs sent to hunt them; last winter nearly all at Sarna were destroyed, yet not one of the wolves was slain; for these cunning animals come by night, and starting at the least alarm, they gain the forest before a musket shot can reach them.

There is something picturesque in the description of a repast in the forest. For a fire to cook your fish or your dried meat, you have nothing to do but to light the first tree that grows near you, and it burns down gloriously, like a candle, to the very level of the ground; and for a cup to hold water, you may cut a piece of bark in a conical shape from a twig or small branch of a tree. If you are sufficiently dexterous, you may even bake a moderately sized cake on one of the burning trunks. The usual way, however, is to light a fire at the foot of a huge tree, and you have not only the convenience of cooking, but the comfort of warmth during your nocturnal sleep:—

At midnight we halted, and a superb fire was lighted as before; its large bright flame threw over every surrounding object a ruddy tint, so much the more lively, as the clearness of the polar atmosphere was on the wane, and so full as even to allow the moon to display her silver light. This time, oatmeal cakes and little fishes formed our repast. After supper, we thought of repose. The young Dalecarlian had chosen, from the aged trunks around us, so enormous a one for our camp fire, that we might calculate on a very long continuance of heat. Near this huge fire we lay down on the ground.—I the first, my guide at my feet, almost in the ashes. Several skins,

which during the journey had corrected the hardness of our seats, now served as coverings, alike from the cold on one side, and the heat on the other. Fatigue, and the example of my guide, who slept with perfect confidence in the recesses of a forest, of which the inhabitants have, however, not the best reputation, caused me to indulge soundly enough until six o'clock.

Our traveller is so intent on reaching the termination of his journey, that he cannot wait for information even where there is a manifest desire to give it him. The superintendent of the marble quarries and statuary works in Dalecarlia invited him to dinner, for no other purpose; he praises the fare—the number and delicacy of the dishes,—but for everything else—

I regret my inability to stay any longer at Elf-dalen, to receive the full information which the superintendent was prepared to give me respecting not only his establishment, but Dalecarlia in general.

At Upsal, one of the professors, in the same hospitable spirit, offered to conduct him through the University, the Cathedral, the Library, the Museum; to show him everything worth seeing; but no! he had no time: he was to proceed on his journey that very evening. Having glanced hastily at some half dozen objects, which he took about as long a time to contemplate as would be necessary to crack his whip the same number of times, away he posted towards Stockholm. We have lost nothing, however, by his gallop. One so ignorant as he evidently is of the first principles of literature, who knows as much of Norwegian or Swedish history, as he does of Peruvian or Japanese, could not possibly have benefited by the explanations of the professor. Yet it is strange that even he should thus dismiss Upsal, one of the most celebrated places in Europe, the venerable seat of Odin's superstition, and, subsequently, a renowned archbishopric,—a place connected with so many historical associations. Of all these the worthy gentleman was ignorant: he had, to be sure, heard of Linnaeus, whom he mentions; but of men as great as the naturalist, he never heard the names, or suspected the existence; and the contents of the library—one hundred thousand volumes, many of great rarity and great value—he does not condescend to notice. Ligtuna, too, now a small village, but once the seat of Odin's government, detains him a couple of hours, but he has nothing to say about it, except the common tradition relating to the Stone of Famine,—a tradition known to every child in Sweden. A little knowledge of the subject—such as a schoolboy might acquire in a couple of days reading—might have enabled the tourist to be interesting, and, to ordinary readers, instructive; but he has evidently a profound contempt for books, and for all knowledge derivable from books.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*'A Letter to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, containing a Plan for the Better Management of the British Museum,'* by John Millard.—After minute inquiry only could we venture to offer an opinion on many of the subjects here considered; but we entirely concur with Mr. Millard, that no measure will be effective for the better management of the Museum, which does not effect a total change in the condition of the governing body. We have now thirty-three family and official Trustees, who elect fifteen others. We have declared our opinion, that the majority of the official Trustees should be got rid of altogether, and the elective be chosen for their literary and scientific attainments; and we concur with Mr. Millard, that the chiefs of departments might beneficially have a seat at the Board, though not be entitled to vote. The voice of a body so constituted would have great weight and influence with the country, and its recommendations would speak trumpet-tongued to the House of Commons.

*'A Popular Manual of the Art of Preserving Health, &c.,'* by Mr. J. B. Davis, Surgeon.—The common fault of this class of books is, that, in the endeavour to avoid technicalities, the authors convert them into mere receipt books, collections of naked aphorisms, barren truisms, and empirical dicta. Not so Mr. Davis. He believes that his volume is distinguished from other English works on the same subjects, "in the circumstance of abandoning the antiquated method of compiling meagre precept upon precept, for that of imparting real and applicable information, by displaying the laws which regulate the human economy, and the modifying influences to which they are subjected," &c. &c. "In this particular (usefulness), he flatters himself, he may aspire to be ranked amongst the successful." Certainly the present volume is, in many respects, an improvement upon its predecessors; but it may still be questioned whether its utility will be as diffusive as Mr. Davis imagines. In popular writing on technical subjects, addressed to the untechnical, those who write to the level of existing knowledge, tell the public nothing; and those who go beyond it, run the greatest risk of not making themselves understood, or, what is still worse, of making themselves misunderstood. Public education is so deficient on medical subjects, that there are few general readers who come properly prepared to receive the simplest statements in physiology and its dependent sciences. It is good, however, to make a beginning, and Mr. Davis's volume will, probably, serve the purpose sufficiently well. It contains a good deal of curious and interesting matter for the great body of readers: and if all his opinions be not perfectly orthodox, he has still compiled with considerable dexterity.

*'A Lecture, introductory to the Study of Medical Science, delivered at the opening of the Medical Classes of the Andersonian University, Session 1835-6,'* by Robert Hunter, M.D., &c. With an Appendix, containing an outline of the Constitution of that University.—The portion of this pamphlet most interesting to the general reader is the appendix. The account cannot fail to attract all good men, of an University which boasts that its constitution "has been made the model after which all our more modern scientific Institutions and Universities have been formed;" and which, "without the smallest pecuniary aid from government, without even the cheering countenance of the great and influential of the land, with the support only of the public, has attained a greater degree of prosperity than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated." To such an institution we can only say, *maute virtute*, for the sooner public instruction, in all its branches, is relieved from the weight of state protection, and the countenance of the great and influential, the sooner will it be likely to attain to its true ends. From the lecture itself we must extract a fact, not perhaps very widely known, or at least not sufficiently acknowledged, but of great import to social happiness.

"Since the peace of 1815, more has been achieved by scientific men than had been effected for centuries previously. The scientific world was, at that period, enlarged, and the free interchange of thought and friendly communication which has since existed among scientific men, have had the most stimulating effects on the human mind.—discovery has pressed hard upon discovery, and improvement upon improvement. Men of different nations are now vying with each other, not in the murderous and unhal-lowed arts of war, nor in fomenting the deadliest animosities, nor in fostering the lowest propensities of our nature, which wars are calculated to do, but they are now found striving with each other in promoting the useful arts, in disseminating knowledge, in extending the boundaries of science, and thus contributing to exalt the character of man, and add to the sum of human happiness." \* \* The co-operation of so many men of different parts of the Continent, and in this country, has given an amazing impulse to medical science. While many departments of the science have been nearly carried to perfection, others, which a few years ago were hardly known as distinct branches of science, have been raised to their proper elevation, and their importance to mankind satisfactorily demonstrated.

*'A Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences,'* by Richard D. Hoblyn.—The present advanced state of medical instruction tempts



us to a wonder for whom books like these are compiled;—apothecaries' apprentices are no longer merely machines for working a pestle and mortar; and their masters are forced to procure knowledge in order to make head against the growing acquirements of their patients;—that the works are composed and sold, is, however, proof that they are wanted. We have looked, here and there, at a few of the articles of the present volume, and we are inclined to think, that it has been put together with considerable industry, and is entitled to take rank with credit amongst its compeers.

*'Designs for Rural Churches,'* by George E. Hamilton, Architect. 16 plates, 4to.—In spite of the author's charitable endeavours to relieve country churchwardens from the dilemmas in which they are apt to place themselves, by following the advice of some would-be architect of the neighbourhood, or the immature productions of a distant architect, we fear that his book, if consulted, will only tend to create new architectural abortions, and require some superhuman agency to enable his congregation to enter into those pews, the doorways of which are obstructed by the columns which support the galleries. As a matter of taste his designs are objectionable, and his plans offer practical difficulties unworthy a man who has any pretensions to the character of an experienced architect. We conceive that many of the circumstances, connected with the present system of control over our rural ecclesiastical edifices, very sensibly noticed by Mr. Hamilton, will never be efficiently corrected, until the churches of each diocese are placed under the care of a central Board, and no alteration or addition whatever permitted, without the permission of such Board. How much local jobbing would be thus counteracted!

*'The Doctrine of Proportion; or Geometrical Admeasurement, by similar triangles, practically applied to Expanding or Diminishing Drawings.'*—Our au-

thor imagines that he has discovered a new principle, as applied to the art of drawing. But, if our memory deceives us not, the system of triangles for the reduction or enlargement of plans, has been practised in the office of the architect and land-surveyor, ever since we knew anything of the subject, which is longer than we choose here to acknowledge. The application of the system to such mechanical processes as plan drawings cannot be doubted: its adoption for copying landscapes is unquestionably bad, as subjecting to the rule and compass, that which should be effected by a well-trained eye and free hand. As Fuseli used to say, "the compass of the painter is in the eye."

*'The Governess; or, Politics in Private Life.'*—This novel is designed to show that governesses are not so well treated as they ought to be. Would that the cause of these worthy people were in better hands!

*'Fellowes's Religion of the Universe.'*—The author proposes to substitute what he deems the religion of nature, for all the various systems which now exist; few, perhaps, will be convinced by his arguments, but all must acknowledge the manly sincerity of his tone, and the benevolence of his intentions.

*'Gilbert on the Christian Atonement.'*—The Committee of the Congregational Library have badly chosen the subject of their Annual Lecture. No doctrine has been more fully discussed: and, though we must give Mr. Gilbert the praise of being a judicious compiler, yet he manifestly possesses powers for investigations of a higher order, which we regret to find misdirected.

*'Nuttall's Juvenal.'*—Gifford's poetic translation has been too long before the world to require from us a word of praise, and we think that it has been judiciously added to this volume, as it will direct the attention of students to the literary beauties of the author. Dr. Nuttall's prose version is very faithful, and at the same time is not devoid of spirit.

*'Hodgkin's Excerpta.'*—A clever explanation of the principal contractions used in ancient Greek manuscripts, contractions devised by the calligraphers of old, we incline to believe, for the express purpose of puzzling posterity.

*'Sir G. Haughton's Exposition of the Vedanta Philosophy.'*—A reprint from the Asiatic Journal of two articles, in which the most abstruse points of Indian Metaphysics are discussed with great learning and sagacity.

*'Dr. Bennett's Lectures on the Preaching of Christ.'*—This work is designed as a supplement to Dr. Bennett's Lectures on the History of Christ, which have been some time before the public. Though there are some phrases to which we feel strong objections, yet we consider these Lectures, on the whole, as favourable specimens of pulpit eloquence, and will not weaken our recommendation of them by a word of censure.

*List of New Books.*—The Court and Camp of Carlos, by M. B. Homan. 8vo. 12s. cl.—Twamley's Romance of Nature, 27 col. plates, 8vo. 31s. 6d. silk.—Jerusalem, or the Inconquered Man, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—History of Van Diemen's Land, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Leake's Northern Greece, 3 vols. 8vo. 34. 3s. cl.—Southey's Cowper, Vol. V. 18mo. 5s. cl.—Leigh a Road Book of Scotland, 2nd edit. 18mo. 9s. bd.—Larimer's Cyclopaedia, Vol. LXXX. (Thirlwall's History of Greece, Vol. III.) 18mo. 6s. cl.—Ronalds's Fly-Fisher's Entomology, 8vo. 14s. cl.—Robert's's Gipsies, their Origin, &c. foretold, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Webster's Synonymy, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Sunday as it is, As Sabbath Hills would make it, and as it might be, by T. Sparks, 18mo. 2s.—Simeon's Works, Vol. VII. 8vo. 10s. cl.—Bickmore's Course of Historical Instruction, adapted to Tytler's Universal History, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Birthday; and other Poems, by Miss Bowles, f. 7s. cl.—Sacred Classics, Vol. XXVIII. (Horne on the Psalms, with prefatory Essay, by James Montgomery, and Life of the Author, 3 vols. Vol. I.) 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Lisk's Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Lake's Poems, 2 vols. 8vo. 11s. bds.—Poele's Sermons, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Diary of a Decennuice, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.—Mrs. Armitage, or Female Domination, by the Author of 'Mothers and Daughters,' 3 vols. 31s. 6d. bds.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE.

KEPT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT THE APARTMENTS OF  
THE ROYAL SOCIETY, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1836. JUNE.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in de- grees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
W 1	29.927	60.0	29.901	63.6	50	56.0	59.2	49.2	61.6	.027	NE	Overcast—very light rain and wind.
T 2	29.736	59.8	29.637	65.4	52	57.2	61.0	51.0	63.7		E	Overcast—light rain, with light brisk wind.
F 3	29.614	61.0	29.596	67.3	54	62.3	61.6	53.8	66.7	.069	S	{ A.M. Cloudy—light rain and wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Evening, Cloudy—light rain.
S 4	29.619	61.0	29.621	67.6	54	59.7	66.9	55.3	67.4	.036	SSW	{ A.M. Overcast—very light rain—light brisk wind. P.M. Fine —light clouds and wind. Evening, Overcast—light rain.
⊙ 5	29.780	70.3	29.837	65.2	54	60.7	56.8	50.9	62.6	.111	SW	{ A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain and wind. Evening, Cloudy.
M 6	30.058	65.3	30.027	67.5	50	55.9	65.0	47.7	66.8	.038	WSW	A.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. P.M. Overcast. Evening, Clcy.
T 7	29.940	61.7	29.855	64.9	51	58.0	58.5	53.9	62.6		S	Overcast—very light rain and wind.
W 8	29.606	63.5	29.623	67.4	53	62.6	67.2	54.6	68.3		SW	{ A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Clcy.
T 9	29.759	65.4	29.835	68.3	55	61.8	61.7	54.7	66.3		S	{ A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind. High wind throughout the night.
F 10	29.837	61.9	29.825	67.2	57	61.9	66.8	58.0	67.6		SSE	{ A.M. Overcast—high wind. P.M. Cloudy. Evening, Over- cast—light rain, with high wind.
S 11	29.756	67.9	29.756	70.9	58	61.9	61.6	59.2	68.6	.175	SSE	Cloudy—light brisk wind.
⊙ 12	30.146	71.7	30.194	68.6	56	62.3	65.3	51.0	65.2		SW	Fine—light clouds and wind.
M 13	30.317	66.5	30.324	69.2	56	61.7	70.2	53.0	72.3		SW	Cloudy—light wind.
● T 14	30.269	70.4	30.188	72.2	60	67.5	74.4	59.2	70.7		SW	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Cloudy.
W 15	29.958	74.4	29.865	73.6	60	69.0	76.6	55.3	77.6		E	Fine—nearly cloudless. Evening, Fine and clear.
T 16	29.934	74.5	29.948	75.3	61	67.4	72.5	63.5	73.6		SSE	Cloudy—light wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
F 17	29.907	70.2	29.840	73.5	59	64.8	68.4	58.2	72.3		S	{ A.M. Fine—brisk haze—light wind. P.M. Overcast. Even- ing, Overcast—light rain and wind.
S 18	29.841	76.0	29.764	74.5	59	61.6	70.4	53.9	71.3	.075	SSW	Fine—light clouds & wind. Evening, Cloudy—very light rain.
⊙ 19	29.748	70.6	29.790	72.6	58	63.6	68.7	55.2	70.3		SW	{ A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain, with thunder and lightning.
M 20	30.035	74.0	30.033	72.2	59	61.4	66.5	55.2	68.6	.102	SW	Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
T 21	30.033	66.2	30.005	70.4	57	60.6	66.4	53.3	70.3		W	Overcast—light steady rain and wind.
W 22	29.950	67.3	29.928	68.8	60	63.2	63.6	58.0	65.3	.094	S var.	Overcast—light rain and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
T 23	29.825	66.0	29.820	70.2	60	63.0	67.2	59.2	68.2	.016	S var.	{ A.M. Overcast—light brisk wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Cloudy.
F 24	29.804	66.8	29.764	70.3	58	62.2	65.3	56.7	68.2		SE var.	A.M. Overcast—lt. brisk wind. P.M. Cloudy—lt. rain & wind.
S 25	30.073	72.2	30.115	70.0	55	62.6	64.2	52.4	67.3	.119	SW	{ A.M. Lightly overcast—light brisk wind. P.M. Cloudy—light showers.
⊙ 26	30.284	69.2	30.313	69.5	58	61.9	65.4	54.6	68.7	.036	SW	A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy.
M 27	30.342	67.2	30.285	70.3	59	61.2	71.4	56.9	72.0		S	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.
○ T 28	30.136	76.4	30.115	73.5	61	71.3	80.3	58.9	82.6		SSE	Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy.
W 29	30.342	75.6	30.321	73.6	58	64.5	71.5	57.2	72.6		NE	{ A.M. Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Cloudy.
T 30	30.334	75.5	30.253	74.2	56	67.2	71.3	55.3	72.7		E	{ Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy, with occasional flashes of lightning.
MEANS..	29.964	68.6	29.946	69.9	56.6	63.0	67.2	55.2	69.1	Sum. .898		Mean of Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr. .... 29.858 29.837

•• Height of Clinern of Barometer above a benchmark on Waterloo Bridge=83 feet 2½ in.—Ditto, above the presumed mean level of the Sea=95 feet.—External Thermom. is ½ ft. higher than Barom. Clinern. —Height of Receiver of Rain Gauge above the Corner of Somerset House=79 feet.

Height of Cistern of Barometer above a bench-mark on Waterloo Bridge—83 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.—Ditto, above the presumed mean level of the Sea—95 feet.—External Thermom. is 2 ft. higher than Barom. Cistern.—Height of Receiver of Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House—70 feet.

## ORIGINAL PAPERS

## THE SEASIDE WALK.

We walked by the sea,  
After a day which perished silently  
Of its own glory—like the princess weird,  
Who, combating the Genius, scorched and seared,  
Uttered with burning breath, "Ho, victory!"  
And sank adown, an heap of ashes pale.  
So runs the Arab tale.

The sky above us showed  
An universal and unmoving cloud;  
Athwart the which, yon cliffs did let us see  
Only the outline of their majesty;  
As master-minds, when gazed at by the crowd:  
And, shining with a gloominess, the water  
Swang as the moon had taught her.

Nor moon, nor stars were out;  
They did not dare to tread so soon about,  
Though trembling, in the footsteps of the sun.  
The light was neither night's nor day's, but one  
Which, life-like, had a beauty in its doubt;  
And silence's impassioned breathings round,  
Seemed wandering into sound.

Oh solemn-beating heart  
Of Nature! I have knowledge that thou art,  
Bound unto man's, by cords he cannot sever—  
And, what time they are slackened by him ever,  
So to attest his own supernal part,  
Still runneth thy vibration fast and strong,  
The slackened cord along.

For though we never spoke  
Of water colourless and shaded rock,  
Dark wave and stone, unconsciously, were fused  
Into the plaintive speaking that we used,  
Of absent friends and memories unforsook;  
Then, had we seen each other's face, we had  
Seen, haply, each was sad. E.B.B.

## SCANDAL.

Ir Sallust be right, and man is bound to prove his superiority to other animals by his actions, it is on the actions of his tongue that he must principally rely for success. In all other things, the brute beasts share his attributes in such equal degree, that competition is but so much lost labour. In the trade of war, for instance, upon which the historian would probably found a claim of pre-eminence, your bull-dog is more than a match for the most ferocious human "glutton": and, in the matter of the other two employments, on which men are apt to plume themselves, (eating and love,) blackey was perhaps right, when he declared, that "pig he only gentleman." Nay, reader, if you happen to be a utilitarian, and hold a man to be worth exactly as much as he can produce, you will find, on comparison, that the arrantest biped spinning-Jenny in Manchester is inferior in diligence to a bee, or an ant—no to mention that bees and ants have no discounts to make for bankruptcies or commercial crises. Again, should a "human" be inclined to seek distinction through the various arts of appropriation, he is still encountered by the rivalry of the so-called inferior animals. The magpie exhibits the thievish propensity in as complete development as a Bill Soames or a Fauntleroy; and a shark has ever been taken as a very pretty type of an honest attorney. The monkeys, too, have been held up in the *Westminster Review* as perfect models of political jobbers and dabbles in the public purse; and there is a certain species of eagle, which intercepts the other fish-eating birds on their return from the sea, and deprives them of their prey after the most approved example of "Diana's foresters." Something, perhaps, might be advanced in behalf of humanity on the score of gambling, as being peculiar to mankind; at least, I am not, at the moment, prepared to mention any other animal that exactly imitates the practitioners in St. James's parish; but, the brutes have so many more straightforward ways of coming at the same ends, that, if they do not shuffle the cards, or cog the dice, it is as likely to be from disdain as from inability. But, be that as it may, gambling being only a species of robbery, its pursuit cannot be made the basis of a generic distinction. All things considered, then, language alone can be as-

sumed as an exclusive characteristic of man; and "lying, slandering, and evil-speaking," are the virtues by which he is most likely to outshine the quadrupeds (*cæteris animalibus præstare*) with any eminence and éclat.

Considering how prone the human animal is to turn all things to the account of vanity, we cannot but wonder that so much abuse should have been lavished on these little figures of speech, which are exclusively human. Thus, however, it is; and all moralists have agreed to discredit these accomplishments. The author of the *Fable of the Bees* is almost the only writer who has advanced a word in their favour. "Where people," he says, "call names" (and scurrility, be it observed, is a species of slander,) "without doing further injury, it is a sign not only that they have wholesome laws amongst them against open force and violence, but likewise that they obey and stand in awe of them;—and a man begins to be a tolerable subject, and is high half-civilized, that in his passion will take up, and content himself with this paltry equivalent, which never was done without great self-denial at first." From breaking of heads to calling names there is, it must be confessed, a manifest stretch of civilization; and it is a pity that so clever and original a thinker as Mandeville should have erred in one collateral particular of this *piquant* remark. It was a limited and narrow view of the subject, which led him to suppose scurrility a proof of self-denial, and a *pis aller* to prevent fighting; for, not to go further, the heroes of Homer, who loved fighting almost as much as beef-steaks, were equally famous for calling names. Besides, had Mandeville lived in our days, he could not have fallen into the still grosser error of mistaking self-denial for a sign of civilization. The fashionable portion of the present high-bred generation have laid it down among the first elements of their philosophy, never to deny themselves anything. So far, however, from scurrility being self-denial, one of its greatest merits is, that it is a sensible gratification and easement to the practitioner. Calling names is also a refinement in malice: for the hardest kick that ever was inflicted, however painful at the moment, may soon be forgotten; but a nick-name, properly applied, sticks like pitch, and for ever. Twenty times a day the inventor has the gratification of hearing the *sobriquet* ejaculated against his victim: all mankind are enlisted in the service of his malice, and neither Pope nor Potentate was ever better obeyed by their soldiers, than he is by his volunteer recruits. A blow, moreover, only proves the intensity of anger; but a nick-name is evidence also of wit, and thus it kills two birds with one stone, inasmuch that the perpetrator of the jest is often disarmed by his triumph, and bursts into a laugh at his own sense of superiority.

Scurrility, doubtless, yields a pleasure, which none but the scurrilous know. This is proved by the pertinacity with which a wordy fight, once engaged in, is maintained, and the reluctance with which it is brought to a conclusion; the worst party returning again and again to the charge after reiterated failures. And here, let me rectify the common error of those who think scurrility a low and vulgar practice, confined to the *ladies* of Billingsgate, and other goddesses of the lower house. I have heard many bitter scolding matches in all grades of life; but, for cool and unsparing spite, commend me to the high-bred. When their weapons are polished, and their fence adroit, the wounds they inflict are the deeper, and of the more difficult surgery. Education, to say the truth, seems but to add copiousness and a rich raciness to the elocution. You will hear a common vulgar creature reiterating the same epithet for a quarter of an hour, and almost choking from the sterility of her imagination, as her voice rises in intensity and acuteness, for want of a better vent for her rage. But a high-bred woman will so season her malice with a luxury of sarcasm and vituperation, that every word shall be a fresh injury, and she will have no need of raising her voice above the ordinary concert pitch of genteel conversation. After all, however, mere scurrility is much inferior to the other branches of the lingual art. The ordinary snarling and barking of two curs, when they dare not bite, comes so near to it, that an advocate for man's superiority would take but little, by making this a point of comparison. It is not the evil which

you speak to a man's face, but that you utter behind his back, which best proves the inherent difference from the dumb creation.

Slander is a gift exclusively human; no other animal but man was ever known to give his neighbour a bad name; for, though a parrot can mimic the mechanical part of the process, and, perhaps, takes a mischievous delight in the anger it provokes, yet it has neither the faculty of inventing new terms of abuse, nor does it understand or appreciate those which it has adopted at second-hand. So little of mere animality is there in slander, that it is practised only in its fullest perfection amongst the most refined and civilized of the human species. A common-place person slanders only his enemies, and that, too, on the strong provocation of rivalry, or some other powerful and pressing interest: but to fashionable *idlers* slander is daily bread; and there are never two or three of them gathered together but it is the staple of their ordinary discourse. If it were requisite to give an accurate definition of what constitutes polite conversation, one might describe it as turning wholly on persons, and never venturing upon the discussion of things. Go into twenty fashionable drawing-rooms, or boudoirs, and in nineteen of them you will find the theme of discourse to be neither literature, politics, nor science, but the merits (that is to say, the demerits, for the absent are ever in the wrong,) of some person who has just left the room, or has otherwise incidentally been brought upon the tapis. It may appear odd, that they, who are no judges of the more simple phenomena of the external world, should imagine themselves adepts in the intricacies of the internal microcosm, but they are not altogether wrong. It is not necessary to be a philosopher, in order to penetrate the no-characters of fashionable life, or to discover moral defects, which the owners scarcely take any pains to conceal; and, where it comes to the imputation of motives, or the suppliance of the defective links in the chain of personal characteristics, the simple consciousness of what is passing within himself, will afford the speaker abundant materials for turning his neighbour inside out, and for blackening a saint, if need be.

That a propensity, so general as that of slander, should have been instilled by nature in the human mind, without some special purpose, is not to be supposed. Providence has made nothing in vain, and a foul mouth has its uses: nor are these uses very difficult to detect. A nice observer of life will soon convince himself that slander is among the most efficient causes of virtue, both public and private. How many are there, placed by circumstances above the responsibilities of the law,—safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,—who are maintained in a decent respect for moral obligations by a wholesome regard to the whisper of the drawing-room or the club-house? Mrs. Grundy is a more efficient schoolmaster than the Lord Chancellor; and her voice fills on the ear harsher and shriller than the clicking of a feather-spring pistol.

La scandale du monde est ce qui fait l'offense.  
Et ce n'est pas pecher, que pecher en silence.

So says Molière, and, whether he be right or wrong in this particular of his philosophy, he is anything but singular in the opinion. As the whole order, regularity, and security of the Scotch system of banking depends on the mutual inspection of jealous rivals, each into the dealings of all, so the decency and decorum of society (such as it is) would soon disappear, but for a prevailing consciousness that the eyes of the public are fixed, with no friendly intention, on the actions of individuals. Public opinion, as every one knows, is the preventive check upon ministerial delinquency; and it is precisely in the same way, that the opinion of the circle, the tittle-tattle of private life, is an impediment to all those naughty deeds which it is impossible to hide, and inconvenient to avow. It is not, then, without feelings of deep regret, that I observe a growing disposition, amongst our fashionables, towards a philosophical cynicism, or, to use the established formula, towards "letting the world talk and be ——" Exclusive in their social habits, and living altogether amongst each other, the "live and let live" system of morality, which they have established, makes them careless of scandal. They are neither shocked nor surprised at the currency of the tale which has no penal consequences; the vice, which is universal, be-



comes order; and what they view with indifference themselves, they cannot conceive an object of censure to the world at large. Not but that society is, in some respects, a gainer by the change. Hypocrisy is thrown overboard by it altogether, and a vast deal of trouble is saved in keeping up appearances, while the overthrow of ancient prejudices admits by far the most amusing part of the species into good company. It is only doing as in the lower grades of the same sort of society,—that is, taking care of one's pockets, and not talking of ropes,—and all is well. On the last point, however, it is good to be particular—a most marvellous purity of language has been produced by the new state of things. Nothing improper is ever alluded to; and the most innocent words are banished, as too coarse and indelicate for "ears polite."

As the shipwrecked mariner knew himself to be in a Christian country as soon as he discovered a gallows on the sea shore, so a stranger may conclude that some morality yet lingers in the land where scandal is prevalent, and is respected and feared. This, it may be presumed, is the reason why the righteous over-much are so given to pry into the lapses of the weaker vessels, and to proclaim all their backslidings from the house-top. It is inconceivable that such very proper persons can delight in scandalous anecdotes, for the scandal's sake, or would sullied their lips with the "sayings and doings" of the profane, if it were not for edification: like Pope they are

Proud to see  
Men, not afraid of God, afraid of us;

and if by keeping a neighbourhood in hot water, they can frighten one sinner into the penfold, they think, that he will stand good for something on the credit side of their own account with the recording angel. In further proof of this view of the subject, it is profitable to remark, that the decalogue, while it forbids us to slay, or to rob, or bear false witness against our neighbour, has not interdicted the telling mischievous truths, or prevented our believing and spreading any idle reports to the disadvantage of others, when, from a knowledge of our own infirmities, we have good reason to believe them probable; and there is sufficient ground for concluding, that our friends have no just cause of complaint at our so doing; for, if they really do not like that species of celebrity, what on earth makes them so perversely ostentatious in all their imprudences?

Conscience, then, is not so much what every man thinks of his own actions, as moralists have foolishly supposed, but, rather, what he thinks of the actions of others. If it were not for the strong opinions expressed in society of the goings on of the absent, it would be eminently difficult to discover, that many persons have any conscience at all. Not only do they thus manifest an orthodox opinion on the abstract nature of the actions in question, but they show the nicety of their judgment of themselves, by thus seeking to quiet any little uneasinesses of their own, by this sort of demonstration that they are not worse than their fellow creatures. Nothing can be clearer, than that the lower the common standard of morality, the higher must be the relative virtue of the individuals. Amidst the general relaxation of a corrupt age, a man need not restrict himself to dine on cold shoulder of mutton with Andrew Marvel, in order to be thought a patriot; and who would be esteemed a passable rogue on the Royal Exchange, might figure as an exceeding upright, honest man, in the Fives Court, or at Doncaster.

If the uses of scandal, then, are so sweet, there surely can be nothing wrong in its dissemination. If indeed, by possibility, there were anything injurious in the thing, the fault must still be less in the scandal-monger, than with him whose conduct gives the occasion of offence. As it is not "he who takes the oath, that breaks it," so it is not he that propagates a tale of offence, that should be taken to task, but he who committed the offence. As far as my observation extends, I must acquit the evil speakers and slanderers of any malignity: for they seem much more struck with the oddity and fun of the adventures they circulate, than with the offence; and if you were to quote the "*Hic niger est*" of Horace against them, for the liberties they take with their friends behind their backs, they would laugh

at you, for your simplicity. The proof that they would be right is, that, should their friend arrive in the midst of their narrative, they would not the less receive him with the warmest expressions of cordiality and affection, notwithstanding his imputed misdeeds—a conduct that would be utterly absurd, if they really thought the worse of him for all they had been saying.

But I had almost forgotten the merit of merits of scandal, a merit that would redeem any evil, which the scrupulous might object against it: is it not the prolific source of nearly all the wit and brilliance of modern society? Personality is the soul of epigram; and sarcasm the quintessence of a *bon mot*. Take away the licence of backbiting, and the greatest conversation-men in London would be reduced to mum-chance. Scandal, too, is level to the "meanest capacities," as it is not below the dignity of the highest. The *bas bleus* doat upon it; and an author is as regularly served up at their tea-tables, as the muffin. Slander is not a jot the less slander, because it is passed off under the guise and false pretence of criticism.

There is no surer mark of the civilization of the present times, than the existence of newspapers dedicated expressly to the service of scandal: and, as nobody dreams even of a prosecution against them, there is a strong negative evidence in favour of their innocence. If the diffusion of this species of knowledge were immoral and contrary to the King's peace, such papers would not be in high favour with all pretenders to exclusive orthodoxy in every department. Neither should exception be taken at the want of veracity, which characterizes these journals. Truth, says the law, only adds to the libel. He who tells a lie to the disadvantage of another, generously leaves him the benefit to be gained by its refutation; whereas an exposition of the truth deprives an adversary of all resource. It is moreover fully established, that fiction ever falls short of reality: it is probable, therefore, that the worst one can invent against an enemy, will not equal what he knows of himself: and he ought, if susceptible of gratitude, to be thankful that you have not said worse of him, but spared his feelings by holding back the truth. Is there not, then, something absurd in the ordinary distinction between simple detraction, and false imputation? or in requiring that, in the telling of a tale, a man is bound in honour to balk his art, by keeping within the bounds of veracity? The whole merit of a jest very often depends on the little embroidery of fictitious detail, with which it is ornamented. If a scandal be worth circulation, it is worth decorating, and setting off to the utmost advantage; it is not every one that pleases who can be a wit, and the man who would boggle at a little tampering with the truth in decanting upon the failings of his friend, may as well be silent, and for ever after hold his peace.

#### STATUE OF LOCKE.

SOME years ago, a number of noblemen and gentlemen, admirers of the principles, writings, and character of Locke, associated to erect a monument to his memory. With this view, they set on foot a subscription, and raised among themselves a fund amounting to somewhat less than 1000*l*. The sum so collected, they determined to employ in procuring a marble statue of their illustrious master, and applied to Mr. Westmacott to execute one for them, as nearly as might be in the style of that of Lord Erskine, then recently placed in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Although the price of such a statue, by Mr. Westmacott, was more than the actual contributions would cover, even after the donation of an additional 100*l*. by the late Lord King, that eminent sculptor and worthy man, in consideration of the circumstances, generously undertook the commission for the sum that had been raised. The work has been some time executed. Soon after its completion, a meeting of the subscribers was summoned to discuss and settle how it should be disposed of, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Rees, cordially taken up and advocated by Lord King, and zealously concurred in by the subscribers, it was determined that the statue should be offered to the University of London, to be placed in some conspicuous part of that building. The handsome and complimentary donation was readily accepted

by the council; and although, from the incomplete state in which those portions of the establishment which may be called ornamental, as not being required for the actual purposes of education, have been left, in consequence of the exhaustion of the fund devoted to building, some difficulty has been experienced in selecting a site well adapted for the location of a work of art so highly finished, it has been at length erected against one of the sides of the vestibule under the dome, in the hope, that whatever may be the present effects, the time may not be far distant, when, the fitting up of this part of the edifice being completed, the originators of the monument to Locke may see their statue in a situation in every way worthy of their intentions, of the object of their admiration, and of the excellence of the work itself.

In the meantime it is to be considered, that a generation is but as a day in the existence of an Institution such as the London University, and that there is good reason for feeling confident that the time will come, if not so speedily as anticipated and desired, when the effigy of Locke will form but one of a group of ornaments, to which it is already there to form the nucleus, which shall inspire every visitor with respect, and other elevated sentiments, on his entrance into a noble fabric devoted to the loftiest objects. Even in the present unfinished state of the vestibule,—only partly floored, the walls bare, the room imperfectly lighted, and what light there is penetrating the squares of canvas, which hold the place of glass, too diffused to be advantageous to the display of sculpture,—the figure has a very impressive effect. It is a full-length statue, robed à l'antique about 7 ft. 6 in. in height, raised on a breast-high pedestal. The position of the head and of the hands, the latter holding the implements of writing, and the expression of the face, indicate a pausing to think while engaged in composition. The general characteristics of the countenance, habitual bland affections, and depth of thought, are also very happily developed. The drapery is disposed with taste and skill: the figure is dignified, and calculated to inspire the beholder with feelings at once respectful, serene, and aspiring. Among the promoters of this monument to a name of which Europe is proud, the following, besides Lord King and Dr. Rees, are a few of the names best known to the public as friends and advocates of freedom of opinion, and of all that is enlightened and liberal: The Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the late Earl Spencer, Lord Holland, W. Frend, Esq., and the Rev. R. Aspland.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

It affords us much pleasure to record the establishment of a Natural History Society and Museum at Worcester, under the immediate patronage of Lord Lyttleton, and in aid of which 5000*l*. has already been subscribed. There are similar societies and museums at Brighton, Canterbury, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Scarborough, and York. The Museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne contains the finest collection of British birds in the kingdom, not excepting even that in the British Museum; and the Natural History Society of Northumberland, &c. has already printed two volumes of its Transactions. All these Institutions which, in other countries, originate with the government, are the result of individual exertions, and ought, we think, to be patronized by the Executive. Might not some of the numerous duplicate objects of natural history in the British Museum, be very properly distributed to the more firmly established of these provincial institutions?

We infer from the sudden rush of publications, that the season is drawing towards its close. But the promise for the autumn is more brilliant than usual—in fact, Mr. Colburn has recommended publishing, and there is not a vacant corner in the papers, or a foot of honest wall within the bills of mortality. Of that gentleman, it may be safely predicated, that he is no fool, for experience touches him not—he recommences just where he left off, with a vigour of puff and placard that is quite startling. We have, for instance, just read a review of '*The Désennuyée*,' in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and yet it is not ten

days since the public were pining over the following announcement in the daily papers:—

"After all, then, the 'Diary of a Déshonourée' is not to appear! Like 'Byron's Memoirs,' after having been kept under three padlocks, it has been consigned to the flames. So much the worse. These are times in which truth is to be told; and, if rumour can be credited, we might have derived both pleasure and profit from the portraits of political, fashionable, and literary notoriety, said to have been inscribed by an illustrious hand in the pages of this extraordinary diary."

The latest, or rather the earliest, veritable history of this work is, of course, from Mr. Colburn's own Review, wherein we are informed that "the authorship is a state secret." We infer, however, that it is of the class, somewhat out of repute, called fashionable novels; for the writer of the review is, we observe, exceedingly nervous on this subject. "Every milliner's apprentice," he says, "every clerk who could wield a pen, imagined his or herself qualified to expound the mysteries of May Fair and Almack's—and then came an inundation of trash which at last overwhelmed the patience of the readers throughout England." Now who published this trash? why nineteen-twentieths of it issued from New Burlington Street, in the palmy days of Mr. Colburn's supremacy, and was announced to the world with a clangour of brazen trumpets, such as has preceded the publication of 'The Déshonourée.' Thus much as an intimation, and no more, in the hope that Mr. Colburn will take a hint. We now proceed to set forth soberly his announcements, and some have speculation in them. Among the more important are, a new work by Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer; a new work by the Author of 'Tremaine'; a new work by the Author of 'Vivian Grey'; a new work by Mrs. S. C. Hall; a new work by Miss Landon, entitled, 'Traits and Trials of Early Life'; a new work by the Viscount de Chateaubriand, entitled, 'An Historical View of English Literature';—and we have on our table from the same publisher, the mysterious 'Déshonourée,' and 'Mrs. Armytage; or, Female Domination,' a new novel by Mrs. Charles Gore. Thus much for home news, and now we must permit our friend to continue his gossip about the proceedings of our continental neighbours.

It is confidently stated, that several of the finest pictures belonging to the gallery of the Louvre, have been totally ruined by the unskillfulness of French picture-cleaners. Among the works thus cruelly destroyed, are mentioned two of the finest Claudes in the collection; the 'Fierge au Linge' of Raffaele; the 'Fierge aux Anges' of Rubens; and Poussin's 'Moses in the Bulrushes.' Gros's 'Battle of Eylau,' and Girard's 'Entry of Henry IV. into Paris,' have also been similarly sacrificed. Further, that during the late Exhibition of the Works of Living French Painters at the Louvre, several fine pictures of the Old Masters were grievously injured by the clumsiness of the people employed to hang the Modern School. These accidents, which are of frequent occurrence, have determined the administration of the Musée Royale to allow of no more similar exhibitions within its walls. The next *exposition* will accordingly be held in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue des Petits Augustins. It must ever be a source of regret to the admirers of art, that this idea did not strike the directors before. A strong sensation has also been created among the same class of persons, by the sacrilege committed on some of the finest drawings of the Old Masters belonging to the Musée Royale. Some modern Goth has had them bound and gilt in such a manner that it is now next to impossible to get a sight of them.

Three compartments of the Musée de la Marine have at length been opened to the public:—that which contains the relics of La Perouse; that devoted to the arms of the inhabitants of the New World; and that of Joseph Vernet. Several other compartments yet remain to be decorated. A museum of coins of various nations, from the earliest ages to the present time, is about to be opened in the Mint.

That beautiful structure, the Palace on the Quai d'Orsay, which was commenced twenty-six years ago, as a hotel for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is yet unappropriated. It has already cost nearly eight millions of francs; and before its internal decorations are completed, will have cost another million; making a total of nine millions of francs (360,000*l.*)

The nave of the church of St. Denis is also in pro-

gress of restoration. I am not aware of the sum expended upon this work, but am informed that a fresh demand has lately been made upon the Chamber for three millions of francs to complete it.

The splendid Triumphal Arch of L'Etoile is at length completed: the scaffolding is removed, and the bas-reliefs about to be uncovered. The four sides represent the victories of Aboukir, Alexandria, Jemappes, and Austerlitz.

A fine full-length statue of Cincinnatus, by M. Foryatier, has just been placed in the gardens of the Tuileries, on the same side as the Spartacus and Labourer of M. Le Maire. Four new groups have been added to the gardens of the Palais Royal, namely, a Young Shepherd, by M. Epercieux; an Ulysses, by M. Bra; a charming figure of a Nymph bitten by a Serpent, by M. Nanteuil; a Child sucking a Goat, which a young man is holding by the horns—a group evidently borrowed from the antique, by M. Lemoine.

The colossal and somewhat theatrical statues which overwhelm the Bridge of the Chamber of Deputies, are about to be removed to the avenue in the Champs Élysées, which leads from the Barrière de l'Etoile to the Tuileries; and eighty thousand francs are to be expended in ornamenting with sculpture the Pont du Carrousel. Even the Municipal Council have just voted five millions of francs for the restoration and adornment of the public edifices. Among the projected improvements, it is proposed to pull down the houses which intercept the sight of the Pantheon; in short, to perform for it the same good offices that we have rendered to our own noble edifice of St. Martin in the Fields; and to unite the Louvre with the Tuileries, with the view of adding to the Musées Royales of Painting, Sculpture, and Antiquities, the Bibliothèque Royale. But there would be no end to my Gossip, if I were to tell you of all the proposed improvements, and, therefore, I conclude at once.

#### SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, is open to the Public from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*

T. C. HOFLAND, Sec.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, at their Gallery, Pall Mall East, WILL CLOSE on Saturday, next, the 9th Inst. Open each day from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

R. HILLS, Sec.

#### LAWRENCE GALLERY.

##### CLOSE OF THE RAFFAELLE DRAWINGS.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the present Exhibition WILL CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

THE TENTH and LAST EXHIBITION of the Lawrence Collection, comprising the WORKS of MICHAEL ANGELO, WILL OPEN to the Public on MONDAY, 10th July. The Private View is fixed for Friday, 7th and Saturday 8th.

S. & A. WOODBURN.

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The Gallery, with a Selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS of the ITALIAN, SPANISH, FLEMISH, and DUTCH SCHOOLS, including two of the celebrated Murillo's, from Marshal Soult's Collection, which His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has most liberally allowed the Directors to exhibit for the benefit of the Institution, is open daily, from 10 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue 1*s.*

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

#### DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

JUST OPEN, TWO PICTURES, painted by Le Chevalier Bouton. The Subjects are, the VILLAGE of ALAGNA, in Piedmont, and the INTERIOR of the CHURCH of SANTA CROCE, at Florence. The Village is first seen by moonlight, surrounded by its peaked mountains, with a lake in the foreground, formed by the melting of the snow; the lights from the distant houses are reflected upon its surface;—the avalanches sweeping from their lofty summits, overwhelm the village. The coming day reveals the scene of desolation; and the simple scene alone remains as evidence of what hath been. The merits of the second Picture, the Interior of the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, are so well known as to render detail unnecessary;—it exhibits all the effects of light and shade, from noon-day till midnight.—Open from 10 till 5.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

##### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 27.—Sir John Barrow, Bart. President, in the chair.

Extracts were read from a 'Diary of a Voyage undertaken by Don Basilio Villariño, by order of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, to explore the river Negro from its mouth, on the East Coast of South America, to its supposed sources in the Cordillera of Chile,' extracted from the original Spanish MS., by Woodbine Parish, Esq.

The peculiar value of this MS. consists in its being the only authentic document which affords positive data for laying down the course of a river which forms one of the most important features in the geography of that extensive country of South America

comprising Patagonia and the Province of Rio de la Plata, between which this river forms the boundary line; and the hope and expectation of the Spanish government was, that by means of some of its tributaries, an inland water communication might be established, not only with Chile, but with Mendoza, and the adjoining provinces. With this view Villariño, with four boats and sixty men, started on his surveying expedition, from Carmen, at the mouth of the river Negro, in October of the year 1782. After three months of tedious navigation against the current of the river, and of constant harass through the duplicity of the Indians, Villariño succeeded in exploring upwards of 500 miles of the river, and in establishing the important fact of a possibility of navigating the main stream of the Rio Negro, from its mouth, in the Southern Atlantic, to the very foot of the Cordillera of the Andes in Chile, within sixty miles of Valdivia, on the shores of the Pacific.

More than fifty years have now passed away since this survey was accomplished. The nominal government of that vast continent has passed for ever from the hands of its Spanish masters: British wealth and enterprise have explored mines, traversed mountain passes, and surveyed the sea coasts; yet we know no more of the Rio Negro and its tributaries, than may be obtained from the relation of the simple yet zealous missionary, the Jesuit Thomas Falkner, and the faithful MS. of the indefatigable master pilot Villariño.

2. Extracts from a paper by Major Mitchell, R.E., Surveyor at the Cape of Good Hope, 'On the Roads and Kloofs in the Cape Colony.'

The vast importance of our colonial possessions in Southern Africa, covering an extent of territory equal to the whole British Isles, and the daily increasing trade with the interior of the colony, gives great interest to any information tending to facilitate communication between the various parts of the country; and as such, the remarks of Major Mitchell, a thoroughly practical man, have great value.

A range of mountains running parallel to the western and southern coasts, at a distance of about forty miles from the sea, forms a barrier cutting off communication with the interior, which can only be traversed at certain mountain passes, which retain the Dutch name of kloofs. In the western range there are nine of these mountain passes, in most of which it is necessary to take a waggon to pieces, carry it and its cargo piece-meal through, and then to put it together and reload it; yet, if a good road were constructed at Mostert's Hock Pass, which might be done, says Major Mitchell, for 8000*l.*, there would be no absolute necessity for any other in this range. In the southern barrier are eight or nine more principal passes, though some of them are now excellent roads, especially at that called Sir Lowry Cole's Pass, which was constructed in 1830, at an expense of only 3000*l.*, and now returns 265*l.* per annum in tolls—a proof of the necessity of the road, and of the good policy that dictated its construction.

The Attacpus kloof is the most important pass in this barrier; and, were a road constructed here, the facility of bringing the produce of a large tract of country to market, and the consequent improvements of all the adjacent property would be very great. Major Mitchell concludes by stating, that if government would expend 20,000*l.* on making roads and bridges in the Cape Colony, no further outlay would be required for two centuries to come, by which time the colony would be fully equal to provide for itself; nor would this money (even in a mercantile point of view) be ill bestowed, as Sir Lowry's Pass has proved that it will return more than twelve per cent., and it is undoubted that many settlers are deterred from taking lands by the want of facility to bring their produce to market.

The President stated, that from his recollection of the roads, when he was travelling in Southern Africa, he could bear testimony to the justice of many of Major Mitchell's remarks; and had no doubt that the wants of the colony would be attended to, if represented in the proper quarter.

We remarked Dr. Rüppell, of Frankfurt, the well-known Abyssinian traveller and naturalist, in the room, and observed, among many drawings and books on the table, a copy of the Arabic Atlas, published by the Church Missionary Society in Malta,

† Published in this country in the year 1774.



with a view to instruct the natives at Cairo, &c. in geography.

This being the last meeting of the session—adjourned till Nov. 14.

Letters have since been received from Mr. Davidson, the enterprising traveller who left this country last October, dated Wady-noon, May 24, stating that he and Abou Bekr were in good health, and he hoped to set out shortly on his journey across the desert, direct to Timbuctoo; also from Capt. Back, on board H.M.S. *Terror*, off the Orkney Islands, June 23—all well. This enterprising officer sailed from this country about ten days since for Wager River in Hudson's Bay. Thence he proposes to proceed overland to the Polar Sea, and complete the survey of the coast—(see Map, p. 337). He is accompanied by Lieut. Smythe, whose 'Account of the Descent of the Amazons' we so lately reviewed, and about sixty officers and men; and the return of the expedition may be calculated on about November or December twelvemonth, dependent on its success.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

June 18.—The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P. in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from B. H. Hodgson, Esq., the East India Company's political resident in Nipal, stating that, during the many years of his residence among the mountains of Nipal, he had been gradually accumulating materials to illustrate the animal kingdom of that country, especially its quadrupeds and birds; and that it was his wish to publish his drawings and notes with the patronage of some public body, and the aid of some man of science selected by such body, and with whom he might co-operate. The drawings for his work, executed by two native artists carefully trained for the purpose, amounted to several hundreds in number, and all those of birds were given in the natural size, and in the style of Gould's.

The Secretary also read a letter, from Percival B. Lord, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Service, dated Surat, December 1835, containing some observations on the port and town of Cambay, in Guzerat, and of a branch of industry carried on in that place, namely, the cutting and polishing of cornelians. Mr. Lord described the process followed by the natives in this art, which was very efficient, though simple. The original cornelian stones have a black, flint-like appearance; but by exposing them to the heat of the fire or sun, they assume, some a red, some a white, or any intermediate shade of colour.

Mr. Lord alluded to the fact, that for some years past the upper part of the gulf of Cambay has been decreasing in depth, and said, that the decrease was now going on with such rapidity as almost to allow the observer to witness, in the formation of dry land before his eyes, a tangible illustration of Mr. Lyell's beautiful and much talked of theory. Vessels formerly discharged their cargoes under the very walls of the town: at the time Mr. Lord was speaking of, the nearest vessel in harbour was at least four miles distant; and was lying, sunk in the mud, without any chance of floating, till the return of the spring tide. The cause of this diminution in the depth of the harbour was the immense quantity of slime and mud brought down by the river Mhye, which, after a course of nearly one hundred miles through an entirely alluvial country, discharged its turbid contents a short distance to the East of Cambay.

#### STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

June 20.—Sir Charles Lemon, President, in the chair.—A paper was first read, entitled, 'Some data on the present state of Crime in England and Wales.' By Samuel Redgrave, Esq.

The main object was to show the proportionate amount and degree of crime in the different counties of England and Wales, in the year 1835. The calculations referred only to offences proceeded against in the criminal courts, and were founded on documents prepared from their records, which, though furnishing the best data that can be obtained, yet do not show the number of offences actually committed, but simply the number of offenders who have been proceeded against, and must, therefore, be more or less affected by the state of the police, the facilities

afforded to prosecutors, and by various local causes.

The total number of persons charged with indictable offences at the assizes and sessions held during the year 1835, was 20,731, being in the proportion of one in 631, on the population as taken at the last census. The city and county of Bristol has the greatest proportion of offenders, one in 272; Middlesex stands next, one in 395; and there are two other counties coming within the proportion of 500—viz. Warwick one in 445, Surrey one in 483.

In the counties of Lancaster, Gloucester, Kent, Essex, Oxford, Stafford, Norfolk, and Somerset, the proportion is above one in 500 and under one in 600; in those of Hertford, Chester, Nottingham, Suffolk, Bucks, and Cambridge, above one in 600 and under one in 700; in those of Southampton, Leicester, Wilts, Sussex, Worcester, Berks, Huntingdon, Hereford, Monmouth, Lincoln, Dorset, and Devon, above one in 700 and under one in 1000; in those of Salop, York, Northampton, Rutland, Derby, and Cornwall, above one in 1000 and under one in 1500; and in those of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, one in 1567, 1697, 1755, and 2201 respectively. With regard to Wales, the average proportion was one in 2345—the maximum being one in 1391 in Glamorganshire, and the minimum one in 8289 in Merionethshire. It was however stated, that if the atrocity, as well as the number, of the offences were considered, the position assigned to many counties would be materially altered.

The results of the trials were, 523 convicted and sentenced to death, 3629 to transportation, 9915 to imprisonment, 58 to be whipped; 351 were fined, and 242 discharged on sureties. These, with 11 cases in which judgment was respite, and the prisoners ultimately pardoned, make a total of 14,729 persons convicted, or 71 per cent. of the number accused. There were also 25 persons who were found insane. 4034 were acquitted on trial, and 1943 were discharged without trial; so that the total acquitted and discharged was 5977, or nearly 29 per cent. Of the total number charged, 17,275 were males, and 3456 females. With reference to age, there were 346 offenders aged 12 years and under; 2010 aged 16 years and above 12; 6147 aged 21 years and above 16, and 6617 aged 30 years and above 21. The author added the results of an attempt which had been made to ascertain the degree of instruction of every criminal brought before the courts during the year to which the above figures relate. From this statement it appeared that there were 8802 persons who could read and write; 4321 who could read only, and 7070 who were uneducated. Omitting those counties where the number of persons is too small to show any results which may be depended upon, the greatest proportion of persons who could read and write was in Middlesex, 55.56 per cent.; Leicester, 53.46 per cent.; Durham, 53.08 per cent.; Hants, 52.72 per cent.; Cornwall, 51.45 per cent.; Surrey, 51.44 per cent. The proportion was lowest, not exceeding 30 per cent., in Wilts, Hertford, and Bedford; in Berks, Salop, Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Derby, and Worcester, it was under 25 per cent., while it barely exceeded that per centage in Warwick, Lancaster, Oxford, and Bucks.

Mr. Redgrave then proceeded to institute a comparison with former years, showing, that from 1805, when authentic documents were first published, crime has increased, with unchecked regularity; a slight decrease in any one year being invariably followed by a greater increase in that succeeding. In 1817 crime made the most rapid advance on record; the increase in that year being above 53 per cent., and maintained, with only trifling fluctuations, till 1824. In 1825 a gradual increase again commenced, and at the expiration of another period of seven years, amounted to above 32 per cent. In 1832 crime had reached its maximum. In 1833 it decreased nearly four per cent. In 1834 a further decrease, though only of one per cent. took place; but in 1835 this was followed by a more marked result, the decrease in that year being nearly eight per cent., and making the aggregate decrease in the last three years, little less than thirteen per cent.

The paper concluded with some approximate calculations as to the cost of crime, intended to prove, that however important the decrease of crime may

be considered by the philanthropist, it is not less so to the political economist. Mr. Redgrave showed, by a variety of extracts taken from parliamentary documents, that the aggregate expenses of prosecutions, prisons, the maintenance of prisoners, transports, penal settlements, &c., amounted annually to 716,457l.; observing, that if to this sum could be added the expenses of the judges, clerks of assize, and many other attendant charges, the amount would be very considerably increased; while, if the costs incurred were to be included in the calculation, it would be almost doubled; and of this some idea might be formed from the expenses of the metropolitan police, which were stated to be not less than 300,000l.

A second paper read, was on 'The principles to be followed in preparing a report on the subject of the Food of the Metropolis.' By the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie.

It appeared from this communication, that a committee has been appointed to prepare a statistical account of London, and that it is proposed to commence by collecting information relating to the food of the metropolis; and the intention of the writer was to direct the attention of the members generally to the subject, in order that the committee might obtain their co-operation and assistance.

Copies of a set of general queries intended for circulation, were also laid upon the table.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

[Abstract of Papers read at previous Meetings of the Society—continued from p. 392.]

*"Researches on the Integral Calculus. Part I. By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq."*

"The author premises a brief historical sketch of the progress of discovery in this branch of analytical science. He observes that the first inventors of the integral calculus obtained the exact integration of a certain number of formulae only; resolving them into a finite number of terms, involving algebraic, circular, or logarithmic quantities, and developing the integrals of others into infinite series. The first great improvement in this department of analysis was made by Fagnani, about the year 1714, by the discovery of a method of rectifying the differences of two arcs of a given biquadratic parabola, whose equation is  $x^4 = y$ . He published, subsequently, a variety of important theorems respecting the division into equal parts of the arcs of the lemniscate, and respecting the ellipse and hyperbola; in both of which he showed how two arcs may be determined, of which the difference is a known straight line. Further discoveries in the algebraic integration of differential equations of the fourth degree were made by Euler; and the inquiry was greatly extended by Legendre, who examined and classified the properties of elliptic integrals, and presented the results of his researches in a luminous and well-arranged theory. In the year 1828, Mr. Abel, of Christiania, in Norway, published a remarkable theorem, which gives the sum of a series of integrals of a more general form, and extending to higher powers than those in Euler's theorem; and furnishes a multitude of solutions for each particular case of the problem. Legendre, though at an advanced age, devoted a large portion of time to the verification of this important theorem, the truth of which he established upon the basis of the most rigorous demonstration. M. Poisson has, in a recent memoir, considered various forms of integrals which are not comprehended in Abel's formula.

"The problem, to the solution of which the author has devoted the present paper, is of a more general nature than that of Abel. The integrals, to which the theorem of the latter refers, are those comprised in the general expression  $\int \frac{P dx}{\sqrt{R}}$  where P and R are entire polynomials in x. Next in order of succession to these, there naturally presents itself the class of integrals whose general expression is  $\int \frac{P dx}{\sqrt[3]{R}}$  where the polynomial R is affected with a cubic, instead of a quadratic radical; but Abel's theorem has no reference to these, and consequently affords no assistance in their solution. The same may be said of every succeeding class of integrals affected with roots of higher powers. Still less does the theorem enable us to find the sum of such integrals as  $\int \phi(R) dx$ ;

R being, as before, any entire polynomial (that is containing at least two different powers of  $x$ ), and  $\phi$  being any function whatever. The author then details the processes by which he arrives at the solution of this latter problem."

"On the reciprocal attractions of positive and negative Electric Currents, whereby the motion of each is alternately accelerated and retarded. By P. Cunningham, Esq., Surgeon, R.N. Communicated by Alexander Copland Hutchison, Esq."

"The author found that a square plate of copper, six inches in diameter, placed vertically in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and connected with a voltaic battery by means of wires soldered to the middle of two opposite sides of the plate, exhibited magnetic polarities on its two surfaces, indicative of the passage of transverse and spiral electrical currents, at right angles to the straight line joining the ends of the wires. The polarities were of opposite kinds on each side of this middle line, in each surface; and were reversed on the other surface of the plate. The intensities of these polarities at every point of the surface were greatest the greater its distance from the middle line, where the plate exhibited no magnetic action. The author infers from this and other experiments of a similar kind, that each electric current is subject, during its transverse motion, to alterations of acceleration and retardation, the positive current on the one side of the plate and the negative on the other, by their reciprocal attractions, progressively accelerating each other's motions, as they approach, in opposite directions, the edge round which they have to turn. After turning round the edge their motion will, he conceives, be checked, by coming in contact with the accelerated portions of the opposing currents to which they respectively owed their former increase of velocity; so that the one current will be retarded at the part of the plate where the other is accelerated. To these alternate accelerations and retardations of electric currents during their progressive motion, the author is disposed to refer the alternate dark and luminous divisions in a platina wire heated by electricity, as was observed by Dr. Barker."

"Meteorological Journal kept at Allesheads, near Heolam. By the Rev. William Walton. Communicated in a letter to P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S."

"This Journal contains a register of the height of the barometer, taken at 9 A.M. and at 3 P.M. during every day in January and February 1836, with remarks on the state of the weather during a few particular days. The station where the observations were made is elevated 1400 feet above the level of the sea."

"On the Temperatures and Geological Relations of certain Hot Springs; particularly those of the Pyrenees; and on the Verification of Thermometers. By James David Forbes, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh."

"The author expresses his regret that notwithstanding the great interest, more especially in a geological point of view, which attaches to every topic connected with the origin, the nature, and the permanence in temperature of the many thermal springs met with in different parts of the world, our information on these subjects is exceedingly deficient. On many points which might easily be verified, and which are of essential consequence towards obtaining a satisfactory theory of the phenomena, we as yet possess but vague and uncertain knowledge. It is evident that the first step towards the establishment of such a theory must consist in the precise determination of the actual temperature of each spring; from which we may derive the means of estimating by comparative observations, at different periods, the progressive variations, whether secular, monthly, or even diurnal, to which that temperature is subject. We have at present, indeed, not only to lament the total absence of exact data on which to found such an inquiry; but we are obliged to confess that, owing to the difficulties which meet us even in the threshold, we have not, even at the present day, made any preparation for establishing the basis of future investigation, by applying such methods of experiment as are really in our power, and are commensurate with the superior accuracy of modern science. The researches of Fourier would lead us to the conclusion that, if the high temperature of these springs

be derived solely from that of the interior portions of the earth, the changes which can have occurred in that temperature, during any period to which history extends, must be so minute as to be inappreciable. On the other hand, the theory of internal chemical changes, which have been assigned as the origin of volcanos, would suggest it as improbable that this temperature has remained constantly the same; and as a more likely occurrence, even were we to suppose that no uniform secular diminution took place, that it would be liable to occasional irregular fluctuations. The influence of earthquakes on the temperature of hot springs is also admitted; and it would be very desirable to learn, from a series of consecutive observations, whether abrupt changes, similar to those which have occasionally been noticed, are not of frequent occurrence."

"The author has diligently laboured to collect, by observations made on the spot, materials for supplying this great chasm in the natural history of our globe. As an essential preliminary means of obtaining accurate results, he applied himself to the verification of the scales of the thermometers he employed in these researches; and he describes, in a separate section of this paper, the methods which he adopted for the attainment of this object. He first fixed with great precision the standard points of each thermometer—namely, the freezing and boiling temperatures of water, by a mode which he specifies; and afterwards determined the intermediate points of the scale by a method, similar to that of Bessel; namely, that of causing a detached column of mercury to traverse the tube, but simpler in practice. Instead of employing for that purpose columns of mercury of arbitrary length, and deluding by a complex and tentative process the portions of the tube having equal capacities, the author detaches a column of mercury from the rest, of such a length as may be nearly an aliquot part of the length of the scale for 180°, and causes this column to step along the tube; the lower part of the column being brought successively to the exact points which the upper extremity had previously occupied; so that, at last, if its length has been properly chosen, the upper end of the column is found to coincide with the end of the scale; and this being accomplished, it is easy to apply to every part of the actual scale of the instrument the proper corrections, which may, for greater practical convenience, be drawn up in the form of a table."

"In the next section, the author gives a detailed account of his observations of the mineral springs of the Pyrenees, made during the months of July and August, 1835, following them in their natural order from west to east, and describing their geological positions, the special circumstances of interest relating to them, and their actual temperatures."

"In the third and last section he extends his inquiries to the hot springs met with in some other parts of Europe; and in particular, those of the baths of Mont d'Or and of Bourboule, in France; of Baden-Baden, in Germany; of Loeche, or Leuk, in the Vallais; of Pfeffers, in the canton of St. Gall, in Switzerland; and the baths of Nero, near Naples. The final results of all the observations contained in this paper are presented in the form of a table, with comparative columns of those derived from some unpublished observations of M. Arago, and of those of M. Anglada."

"Additional Observations on Voltaic Combinations. By J. Frederick Daniell, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London."

"The author has found that the constant battery, of which he described the construction in a former communication to the Royal Society, might be rendered not only perfectly steady in its action, but also very powerful; as well as extremely efficacious and convenient for all the purposes to which the common voltaic battery is usually applied. With this view he places the cells which form the battery in two parallel rows, consisting of ten cells in each row, on a long table, with their siphon-tubes arranged opposite to each other, and hanging over a small gutter, placed between the rows, in order to carry off the refuse solution when it is necessary to change the acid. Having observed that the uniformity of action may be completely maintained by the occasional addition of a small quantity of acid, he is able to dispense with the cumbrous addition of the dripping

funnel; an arrangement which admits with facility of any combination of the plates which may be desired."

"On certain parts of the Theory of Railways; with an investigation of the formulae necessary for the determination of the resistances to the motion of carriages upon them, and of the power necessary to work them. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, I.L.D."

"The author observes, in his prefatory remarks, that an extensive and interesting field of mathematical investigation has been recently opened in the mechanical circumstances relative to the motion of heavy bodies on railways; and having collected a body of experiments and observations sufficient to form the basis of a theory, he purposes, in the present paper, to lay before the Society a series of mathematical formulae, embodying the most general expressions for the phenomena of the motion of carriages on these roads."

"The author begins by investigating the analytical formulae for the traction of trains over a level line which is perfectly straight, and finds, first, the distance and time within which, with a given amount of tractive power, the requisite speed may be obtained at starting; and also the point where the tractive power must be suspended, previous to coming to rest. The excess of tractive power necessary to get up the requisite speed is shown to be equal to the saving of tractive power previous to a stoppage; and formulae are given for the determination of the time lost under any given conditions at each stop."

"The motion of trains in ascending inclined planes which are straight, is next considered; and formulae are given combining the effects of friction and gravity, in opposition to the tractive force. The circumstances which affect every change of speed, and the excess of tractive force necessary, in such cases, to maintain the requisite speed, are determined; as well as the other circumstances already stated with respect to level planes."

"The friction of trains upon descending planes is next investigated; and an important distinction is shown to exist between two classes of planes; viz., those whose acclivities are inferior to the angle of repose, and those of more steep acclivities. A remarkable relation is shown to exist between the tractive forces in ascending and descending the first class of planes. For descending planes of greater acclivity than the angle of repose, the use of breaks becomes essentially requisite. The effect of these contrivances is investigated, as well as the motion of trains on the accidental failure of breaks."

"In any attempts which have been hitherto made to obtain the actual velocities acquired by trains of carriages or waggons under these circumstances, an error has been committed which invalidates the precision of the results; the carriages having been treated as sledges moving down an inclined plane. The author has here given the analytical formulae by which the effect of the rotatory motion of the wheels may be brought into computation; this effect, depending obviously on the amount of inertia of the wheels, and on the proportion which their weight bears to the weight of the waggons."

"The properties investigated in this first division of the paper, are strictly those which depend on the longitudinal section of the line, presumed to be straight in every part of its direction. There is, however, another class of important resistances which depend on the ground-plan of the road, and these the author next proceeds to determine."

"The author then gives the analytical formulae which express the resistance arising,—first, from the inequality of the spaces over which the wheels, fixed on the same axle, simultaneously move; secondly, from the effort of the flanges of the wheels to change the direction of the train; and thirdly, from the centrifugal force pressing the flange against the side of the rail. He also gives the formulae necessary to determine, in each case, the actual amount of pressure produced by a given velocity and a given load, and investigates the extent to which these resistances may be modified by laying the outer rail of the curve higher than the inner. He assigns a formula for the determination of the height which must be given to the outer rail, in order to remove as far as possible all retardation from these causes; which formula is a function of the speed of the train, the radius of the curve, and the distance between the rails."



"In the latter part of the paper, the author investigates the method of estimating the actual amount of mechanical power necessary to work a railway, the longitudinal section and ground-plan of which are given. In the course of this investigation he arrives at several conclusions, which, though unexpected, are such as necessarily arise out of the mechanical conditions of the inquiry. The first of these is, that all straight inclined planes of a less acclivity than the angle of repose, may be mechanically considered equivalent to a level, provided the tractive power is one which is capable of increasing and diminishing its energy, within given limits, without loss of effect. It appears, however, that this condition does not extend to planes of greater acclivities than the angle of repose; because the excess of power required in their ascent is greater than all the power that could be saved in their descent; unless the effect of accelerated motion in giving momentum to the train could properly be taken into account. In practice, however, this acceleration cannot be permitted; and the uniformity of the motion of the trains in descending such acclivities must be preserved by the operation of the brake. Such planes are therefore, in practice, always attended with a direct loss of power.

"In the investigation of the formulæ expressive of the actual amount of mechanical power absorbed in passing round a curve, it is found that this amount of power is altogether independent of the radius of the curve, and depends only on the value of the angle by which the direction of the line on the ground-plan is changed. This result, which was likewise unexpected, is nevertheless a sufficiently obvious consequence of the mechanical conditions of the question. If a given change of direction in the road be made by a curve of large radius, the length of the curve will be proportionably great; and although the intensity of the resistance to the tractive power, at any point of the curve, will be small in the same proportion as the radius is great, yet the space through which that resistance acts will be great in proportion to the radius; these two effects counteract each other; and the result is, that the total absorption of power is the same. On the other hand, if the turn be made by a curve of short radius, the curve itself will be proportionately short: but the intensity of the resistance will be proportionately great. In this case, a great resistance acts through a short space, and produces an absorption of power to the same extent as before.

"In conclusion, the author arrives at one general and comprehensive formula for the actual amount of mechanical power necessary to work the line in both directions; involving terms expressive, *first*, of the ordinary friction of the road; *secondly*, of the effect of inclined planes, or *gradients*, as they have been latterly called; and, *thirdly*, of the effect of curves involving changes of direction of the road, the velocity of the transit, and the distance between the rails; but, for the reason already stated, not comprising the radii of the curves.

"Although the radii of the curves do not form a constant element of the estimate of the mechanical power necessary to work the road, nevertheless they are of material consequence, as far as regards the safety of the transit. Although a short curve with a great resistance may be moved over with the same expenditure of mechanical power as a long curve with a long radius, yet, owing to the intensity of the pressure of the flange against the rail, the danger of the trains running off the road is increased: hence, although sharp curves cannot be objected to on the score of loss of power, they are yet highly objectionable on the score of danger.

"In the present paper, the author has confined himself to the analytical formulæ expressing various mechanical effects of the most general kind; the coefficients and constants being expressed merely by algebraical symbols: but he states that he has made an extensive series of experiments within the last few years, and has also procured the results of experiments made by others, with a view to determine the mean values of the various constants in the formulæ investigated in this paper. He has also, with the same view, made numerous observations on the ordinary course of transit on railways; and he announces his intention of soon laying before the Society, in

another paper, the details of these experiments, and the determination of the mean values of these various constants, without which the present investigation would be attended with little practical knowledge."

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Asiatic Society .....	Two, P.M.
MON.	Institute of British Architects .....	Eight.
TUES.	Horticultural Society .....	Eight.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

KING'S THEATRE.—Mercadante's long-promised opera, 'I Briganti,' was produced at this theatre on Thursday last, for the benefit of Tamburini. We wish we could congratulate the manager and the public on the excellence of the one new opera of the season:—it is possible, that in the haste of a first judgment, we may have overlooked some excellencies, and passed over some redeeming features; but, at present, we can only remember the exquisitely finished execution of Grisi—the fire of Tamburini—the passion of Rubini—the dignity and pathos of Lablache as the imprisoned *Count de Moor*; and are unable to call to mind one single phrase of melody—one solitary harmonic combination which we have not heard a thousand times before. We hardly liked the idea of Schiller's wild but most exciting tale being pared and tamed down to the sickly standard of an Italian *libretto*; but our German associations were doomed to receive no shock in the present instance: for, save the common incident of two brothers—the one a smooth villain, the other a generous and misguided outcast—being both in love with the same lady; and the one more individual invention (how harrowing in the original drama!) of an old man shut up in a dungeon by his unnatural son, and discovered by the outlaw, there is nothing to remind us of the original 'Robbers'—the *libretto*, in short, is tame and feeble, worthy of Mercadante's music, and possessing one great fault, namely, that of an irregular division of the parts of the principal singers. We have already spoken of Grisi's faultless singing of her *soffeggi* (for such, and nothing more, are the airs assigned to her)—in action there was little for her to do:—but we must add a word or two to our praise of Lablache: who, like himself, can thrill an audience by the delivery of half-a-dozen characterless notes, and elevate a mere walking part into the dignity of a character, by the force of deportment? His duett with Rubini was *encored*; the like well-merited compliment was paid to the *preghiera* in the previous scene, sung by Rubini: this, by the way, with its accompaniment for violoncello obligato, is one of the best *morceaux* in the opera. The music given to the robbers is, on the whole, appropriate, and here our praise of Mercadante ends: we could hardly say enough of the artists, thanks to whose first-rate talents, sedulously employed, this less than mediocre work may live till the end of the season.

CONCERTS.—We are somewhat in arrear with our friends the concert-givers; but the delay in noticing their entertainments has been unavoidable; in the meantime their invitations have come all the faster and more frequent upon us. To begin with *Mr. Cipriani Potter's Concert*: we shall here only particularize Miss C. Novello and Madame Malibran's exquisite singing of 'Qual anelante,' and M. Ivanoff's grace in the *manière* air by Pacini, and Mr. Blagrove's clearness, and taste, and finish, in his obligato accompaniment to Mozart's 'Non temer,' which was sung by Mrs. Bishop—for we ought chiefly to speak of Mr. Potter, and our space is short. We missed his MS. overture to 'Antony and Cleopatra,' (a royal subject for music!) with which the concert commenced—but we heard him, to our great pleasure, in Beethoven's glorious concerto in C major: let our modern mechanicians, who seem only to have one form, and that the oldest possible, take a lesson from the spirited, unexpected, exciting manner in which this composition (like all, indeed, by Beethoven) is closed. In Mr. Potter's MS. sextetto, which he performed with Messrs. Nicholson, Willman, Moralt, Lindley, and Dragonetti, we preferred his playing to his music, which was rather tame and very lengthy; the last movement, however, contained graceful melodies, and the whole was cleverly written. After this

he played Moscheles' 'Homage to Handel,' with its composer. The room was quite full.

Messrs. Bennett and Berrettoni, and M. Herz, had excellent concerts—comprising, however, no particular novelty, save the magnificent playing of Thalberg at the former. We regret that this young artist is leaving us, just when the public were beginning to appreciate his rare merits. He will, however, we hope, return next year—the earlier the better.

At *M. Liverani's Concert*, on Monday, a new singer made her appearance, concerning whom great expectations were entertained. It must be confessed that Mademoiselle Lozano possesses many requisites for first-rate excellence; a rich, expressive, *tragic* voice of fair compass, and a passionate, energetic mind, which the nervousness attendant upon a first appearance could not wholly obscure. But as yet she wants polishing—her execution is rough, and too little subject to the control of time; her voice, too, is not fairly produced, some of the notes being rather squeezed. The pieces in which she sang were a worthless air from Donizetti's 'Tasso,' and the magnificent duet from 'Semiramide,' 'Se la vita,' with Tamburini. We are told that Mademoiselle Lozano is to make her appearance at the Italian Opera in Paris—*auspice* Rossini: on the stage, with the further advantages of an intense southern countenance, and an obvious wish to act, we think she must succeed; we hope, however, that she will not be brought to judgment too soon. The other distinctive feature of the concert (how rich we must be in music when we can afford to pass by Grisi, Malibran, Caradori, Rubini, Ivanoff, Tamburini, and Lablache, as so many matters of course!) was Sig. Liverani's very clever clarinet-playing. His tone is, perhaps, a trifle too piercing, and in his *piano* passages he permits us to hear his *breath* more than we like; if these defects were removed, he would be a first-rate player. Of *Mr. Handel Gear's Concert*, given on Monday evening, we have not much to say: it was made up of the best native talent to be procured, with the addition of MM. Begrez, F. Lablache, Giubilei, and Berrettoni—M. Benedict on the pianoforte, and M. Ole Bull (who was uproariously well received) on the violin. The scheme was pleasantly varied—the room (Willis's great room) quite full—and the applause more hearty than we have heard it at worthier entertainments.

On Thursday Mademoiselle Parigiani, and Signor Marras, two very pleasing chamber-singers, neither of them, however, possessing sufficient power to make a striking figure in public, gave their concert, which was well attended. The scheme (containing twenty-six pieces) was agreeably varied—as far as the often repeated songs, duetts, &c. &c., which the Italian singers, major and minor, give us, can be varied. Caradori was singing particularly well; and Signor Marras introduced himself to us as a composer as well as a singer, in one or two slight *canzoni*, which have the true national elegance, so impossible, it would seem, to be caught by us northerners. The concert was well attended; and after having listened for an hour and a half, we left the first act going on merrily!

STRAND THEATRE.—The managers of this little theatre, are very active in catering for the public amusement. The entertainments of the present week have consisted of two old favourite pieces, one from Madame Vestris's Theatre, and one from the Queen's, and two newer ones—a three-act burlesque called 'Poachers in Petticoats,' and the justly popular burlesque of 'Othello,' according to act of Parliament. The first of these would not be worthy of any particular remark, were it not for the admirable low comedy acting of Mr. W. J. Hammond. He is one of the best actors of his class, that the London stage has for some years added to its stock, and we hope that when the Strand Theatre shall be closed, he will not be allowed to remain idle, or to go into the country. His burlesque acting in 'Othello,' is one of the richest bits of fun which has shaken our sides for many a day. The piece itself is extremely amusing, and, in many parts, very cleverly written; and, independently of the treat Mr. Hammond affords in his own person, it is well acted throughout. Those who don't wish to have a hearty laugh, had better not see this piece.

## MISCELLANEA

**Crosby Hall.**—On Monday last, the Lord Mayor, who has always taken a very active part in the proceedings of the Committee established for the purpose of raising a fund to restore this fine old building, and who is himself a most liberal contributor, laid the foundation stone of the repairs. His Lordship in his address gave a brief sketch of the history of the Old Palace, and justly adverted to the fact, that it owed its renovated beauty to the unremitting zeal of a lady, who is known to the public only by the result of her exertions—and intimated his intention of submitting to the Gresham Committee a proposal for the removal of the Gresham Lectures from their present inconvenient locality to the Hall, and expressed a hope, that, if successful, he should thus lay the foundation stone of "Crosby College."

**State of the Arts in France.**—There are in France at the present moment, 82 Museums; 160 public schools for the advancement of the fine arts; 2231 exhibiting artists, namely, 1096 painters; 150 sculptors; 113 engravers; 263 architects; 309 painters in water-colour and draughtsmen. There are in Paris alone, 35 public schools of art; 20 museums; 773 painters; 106 sculptors; 102 engravers; 195 architects; 209 painters in water-colour and draughtsmen; in all, 1385 artists. Besides the institutions above enumerated, there are societies for the encouragement of art, and exhibitions of modern pictures, in all the principal provincial towns in France. The five departments which are the richest in artists and in art, after that of the Seine, are those of the North, the Gironde, the Rhone, the Lower Seine, and the Seine cum Oise. There is scarcely a town of any importance throughout France, that does not boast of its annual exhibitions of modern pictures, its societies for the encouragement of art, and its honorary and substantial rewards for artists.

**Eider Ducks.**—About a month before the severe weather of the last winter set in, and after about six or seven days of north wind, large flocks of wild fowl passed over Falsaine, in Normandy. Among them appeared a flight of eider ducks, which is there a very rare occurrence. They alighted on the hedges and fields as if to rest, and then again took wing; but a straggler having been pursued and wounded by a falcon, it was brought to M. Fresnaye, who tried to recover it. Water was eagerly drunk by it, but sopped bread and barley were refused. M. Fresnaye then put some shreds of raw meat into the water, and the duck ate them with great eagerness. For a week it was so voracious, that it took this meat three times in the course of the day; and it became so familiar, that it even sought food from its master's hand. In a short time the appetite for meat subsided, and it would eat barley only, which it swallowed till its crop was full nearly to suffocation. It now eats this grain in moderation, and is likely to thrive. All the eider ducks hitherto observed in Normandy have been quite young, and apparently exhausted with hunger and fatigue.

**Method of Coating Busts and Plaster Casts, so as to give them the appearance of Marble.**—Into a wooden tub or trough, put a strong and warm solution of alum. Into this plunge the bust or plaster cast, previously made perfectly dry, and let it remain therein from fifteen to thirty minutes; then suspend it over the solution, that the superfluous portions may drain off, and when it is cold, pour over it a fresh portion of the solution, and apply it evenly by a sponge or cloth. Continue this operation until the alum has formed a crystallized coating over the whole surface. Put it aside, and when perfectly dry, polish it with fine sand-paper or glass-paper, and complete the polish with a cloth slightly moistened with pure water. A wooden vessel is best for the solution, warmed by steam from a boiler, because metals are apt to colour the solution. This coating gives greater solidity to the substance, and possesses the whiteness and transparency of the finest marble. It stands the attacks of moisture in any apartment—is less subject to become soiled, and is as easily cleaned as marble. In this manner, excellent copies may be obtained of antiques, as well as moderns, at a price little exceeding common plaster casts.—*American Journal of Science and Arts.*

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The attendance at the Lectures is invited, as the Lectures will be found of great practical importance to Parents and Teachers, and highly interesting to those who are concerned for education as an object of philanthropy. Tickets, for the Course, admitting one person, Half-a-Guinea; Family Ticket, admitting three persons, One Guinea. Each person entitled, by ticket, to attend the Course, may bring a friend to the Lectures. Tickets and a Prospectus may be had of Messrs. Calkin & Budd, Booksellers to the King, 15, Pall Mall; Ebers & Co. 27, Old Bond-street; J. A. Nichol, 15, Henrietta-street; Roberts & Varty, 31, Strand; Jennings & Co. 62, Cheapside; Cowie & Co. 21, Poultry; and Westley & Davis, Stationers-court.

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